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ROMANISM THE NEXT ANTAGONIST OF

Pius IX, by the issue of the celebrated Encyclical I mouldy parchments to prove that Romanism is the adly foe of intelligence, liberty and progress. The llible authority of the pseudo successor of St. sanguinary to-day as in the times of Hildebrand Alex. III. Rome is not the fair reformed and tent Magdalene which so many hoped she had me but the same polluted, crimson-clad harlot who had ceased not to make the nations drunk with starry banner waving in triumph over the lifeless

ited States of America to dread the attacks of this dious foe. Eager to protect and bless, we have own open the temple of liberty, and extended a ome to the down-trodden and oppressed of every on and of every name. Taking advantage of our rding in by thousands, intent, above all other ngs, on transforming the sheltering sanctuary into ther Vatican, and quenching the star of western ire in the gloom and despotism of the dark ages. know that the leading editors and ecclesiastics the Romish Church in this country have become ite excited over the recent bull of Pius IX., and ev are most anxious to assure us that all our fears childish and groundless, that this letter contains hing unfavorable to American institutions. In ct, that Rome has ever been a warm and faithful end of republican institutions all the world over. Yes, His Holiness loves republics so well that even august title from the Pope, is, in all probability, c looking daily for another manifesto from Rome, ging the faithful to have nothing to do with secesand warning them against that sinful confedera-, which seeks independence and power only to en-ive forever four millions of human beings and their

great majority of those hell-hounds in human nd devastate them with yellow fever, are professed Iow is it that Mrs. Surratt, the modern Jezebel, the her and matron of assassins, should be a devout esnit priests coming forward to testify in her behalf? would be strange, but strange things are now the der of the day, if some future historian would show Inited States is as truly implicated in the murder of

manism rises in influence and strength, do the peo-Boston, to New York, yes, to every city in Chrisegitimate product of the system under which they nature, and their solemn, immortal destiny! ffensive negroes in the streets; after burning wn the asylum for orphaned colored children, they nitary of the church to which these fiends belong. may be that it was in grateful remembrance of this | soul ! ess, that the representatives of these villains in city government voted away so many thousands hich this crafty archbishop outgeneraled our astute There seems to be two methods which the Roman-

ts of this country are pursuing to get control of the ation and hand it over to the tender mercies of the Pope. The first is by embroiling us in a war with gland, thereby giving Louis Napoleon and Maxian, in league with the traitorous slaveholders of We think our authorities make a great mistake in ognizing in any way the so called Fenian Brotherd, a secret politico-religious organization, ostensibly signed for the liberation of Ireland from the British bjugation of both Ireland and America to Popery. Ve want no stronger proof of this fact than to see he hypocritical opposition which these societies reeive from the priests in this country, when in Ireand similar organizations have their patronage and earty co-operation. They are anxious to throw dust n the eves of the Protestant public of America, lest ir diabolical schemes should be suspected and exposed. England, with all the speers and hostility of ber snobbish aristocracy against our republican trength and prosperity, is, after all, our great transatlantic earthwork which hitherto has kept back the

premacy in this country, is by organized schemes of rendered, sold itself to ignorance, impurity, enmity to partners in inflicting wrong upon any class of men.

The was afraid that all indications showed we were cratic to the core are the ruling classes, and if they

great deal for their cause by the centralizing of the |cannot but tend to obliterate the spiritual faculty and | not going to do right in this last regard, and that so | are not as insolent and boastful, they are quite as sul-Catholic population in our large cities; but now that the South is thrown open, we may look for them by tter of December 8, 1864, has rendered to humani. hundreds in the past. To carry out the idea forethe most important and valuable service of his life. most in the mind of every Papist, they will colonize thout intending it, indeed while intending precisely in communities large enough to control and pervert the common school system of the republic. Soon they ey, and shown to all the world that every gun under will be able to muster a party in the national Con ontrol is shotted, and leveled against every instion and idea which tends to bless or elevate the Parliament. They will be a unit in the political market, and sell themselves to that party which will declarations of the advocates of Romanism, the go the farthest in betraying the nation into the hands ic mind was quietly settling down into a com- of the Papacy. If this thing is permitted to go on, it able conviction that Popery, transformed by the is our decided opinion that it will not be fifty years until the only issue before us will be another civil war, ance and cruelty; that like any other sect or or kiss the Pope's toe. If I must submit to appression ination in the Christian church it should have of any kind, give me the lash and fetters of the slavecan see of but one way in which this dread issue is to be averted. Give to the colored man his rights as an American citizen; his vote will save us from the ty-ranny of Rome as sure as it will save the Union from the political treason of the defeated but revengeful slaveocrat. Deny this right, it is in vain that secession is crushed and slavery destroyed; it is in vain that so We are greatly mistaken in discerning the signs of the times, if the next generation shall not see that

> AND WENT AND TOLD JESUS. MATTHEW IV. 12. Go and tell Jesus, when thy heart is full
> Of keen and bitter agony and woe;
> When the dear, precious form of one beloved
> Is taken from thee,—in the grave laid low,
> Go and tell Jesus; he will soothe thy gricf,
> To thy poor, sorrowing spirit bring relief.

dishonor beneath his accursed feet. E. S. BEST.

Winchendon, Mass., May 31.

Go and tell Jesus when thy heart is glad,
And hope, and joy and friendship crowd thy way;
Ask for his sanctifying grace o'er all,
That nought may cause thy heart from him to stray;
Go and tell Jesus, making joy more bright,
Shedding o'er all thy path a holier light.

Go and tell Jesus, when thy weak heart fails,
In looking through the mist of coming years;
Thou think is of sorrow, pain, and loneliness,
And the bright world seems but a vale of tears;
Go and tell Jesus; he will say to thee,
"I thy good Shepherd am, O trust in me!"

Go and tell Jesus; so shall he be thine,
And sweetly will he come and dwell with thee:
Tell all to Jesus, so shalt thou be his,
His through all time, and all eternity:
Saviour, I come; O, teach me how to pray,
Thou only canst; my Life, my Truth, my Way."
Leaves of Comfort.

For Zion's Herald, "I AM THE RESURRECTION AND THE

BY REV. R. H. HOWARD, A.M. The ministry of Christ, as it has been well observed by another, "cannot be better represented than as a

ion which she pretends, how comes it to pass that places, circumstances, connections of the doctrine of the soul, of the fact of a spiritual nature in man, inn who have been scheming to burn Northen cities visible, godlike; an announcement calculated natunity, the duties, the worth, the power that legitimately belong to them.

Mankind generally are scarcely conscious that they manist, and have her character endorsed by two have souls. Such ordinarily is the struggle for daily necessities, or still worse, such their habitual indul gence of low sensual appetites, and their confirmed ways of vice, that everything connected with a spirthe world that the Roman Catholic Church in the itual world has become uncongenial and alarming. A faint echo, it may be, of the divine voice still linger r late President, as Jeff. Davis and his fellow consolutely impossible to awaken the same so as to make them catch the dying sound. But virtually they live nist is chiefly valued as an instrument for the ad- on as if no such voice had ever been uttered, and as cement of the apostate system to which his whole if no echo of it still lingered within them. Convers ing is enslaved, and under which he seeks to crush ing only with objects of sense, putting forth no powers grind the dearest interests of humanity. We have but those of the body, engrossed consequently with to look at some of our larger cities for the proof the labors, interests, attractions, duties, wants, pleas this fact, and learn at the same time the debasing ures and rewards only that belong to the externa ffects of this corrupt form of Christianity. Just as world, there has been everything on the part of these multitudes to deaden all sense of a higher nature, and le sink in ignorance and crime. This rule applies but very little to awaken and stimulate it. How much have the world, in every age, needed a divine voice dom. The brutal, drunken mob who three years to startle them from their dread insensibility, to arouse go held the city of New York in a reign of terror, was them to a realization of their rational, responsib ived their religious education. After plundering was such a voice, ringing out among the fastnesses nd burning the abodes of loyal men; after hanging and reverberating among the labyrinthine recesses man's being, and still heard, renewed and prolonge amid the degradation and profound torpor and guilty self-abandonment of mankind in this as in every preceding age, proclaiming in every land the soul, the

The particular epoch, especially, when the Savious personally appeared among men, was one in which, the public money to purchase a picture of that in the language of another, "the soul was awfully uccessor of the traitor apostle. The way in unknown. An age of marvelous activity intellectnally, of high cultivation and abundant produce of its retary of State, should teach the people of this kind, scarcely believed in the soul. A few of the ntry what they may expect when confidence is more privileged and gifted minds, a few of the more posed in the professed loyalty of such men, and the wise and earnest spirits, longed for inward light, and in some measure found it. But to the world generate the standard of the such many than the such hands. It is well known how this wily Jesuit ally, the soul was almost unknown. Even in Judea sent to Europe to exert an influence amongst the gross materialism had darkened and enervated to lie powers in favor of our distracted country; religion. It seemed to be imagined that the service at by throwing all his influence against us after his of God needed no intellect, no conscience, no heart eturn, he plainly showed how he had betrayed us no spiritual nature, but only eyes, hands, lips, features of the hands of Louis Napoleon and the Pope. That Maximilian, or rather that Popery in the perof Maximilian, might become firmly seated on the its noble attributes, its vast capabilities and its high one of Mexico, he opposed the draft, and as far as destinies was practically unknown." There was needcould in safety, lent all his powers in favor of ed, then, evidently, if not a revealer of what was new, at least a restorer of what had long been losta quickener of what thus as it were lay dead and buried. Who was to answer to this imperative call? Who stand forth and re-announce to the world the quickening truth: " God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth" -that man also is a spirit, in the nature and consti-South, a chance to divide and destroy the Union. tution of his soul godlike, created originally to participate in and enjoy the fellowship of the Most High? Who is to come forward and thus redeem this birth right so vilely cast away, and lift up, in the sight of esigned for the liberation of Ireland from the British oke, but in reality a Jesuitical contrivance for the read aloud to us and distinctly interpret the handwriting of God on the nature of man, restore the text once so fairly inscribed, clear it from all false glosses, various readings, mistakes and blots, and give back to the world, freed from all the corruptions and interpolations of ages, the beautiful, divine original? Who, indeed, but the only begotten, the eternal Son of

In the light of this train of thought, how luminous become certain remarkable passages of the New Tes-tament; such for instance as, "Who hath abolished death and brought life and immortality to light in the gospel?" "I am the resurrection and the life," etc. invading hordes of the Papacy. It would be a sad How, truly, better than the term "death," can the day for civilization and Christianity, which would be- state above described as that of the ungodly-sunken old these two great Protestant nations engaged in as he often is in the mire of an odious sensuality, or at hest given over to spiritual insensibility-be clear-The second method by which Romanism seeks su- ly set forth? Whenever a soul has voluntarily sur-

possible for a soul to perish? Have we not, indeed, even here, instances of manifestly incipient spiritual "real converson" of Bro. Monroe.

Bro. Kelsey thought the question of negro suffrage,

resides the power of calling this death to life, of abolishing death and bringing life and immortality to light; the resurrection power indeed, the power of calling up from this tomb of spiritual insensibility,

Not the life of the mere animal frame, by any nears, nor even the physical life of the mind, by which I mean the sheer power of thinking and willing, is the highest, truest, mightiest vitality there is in

Dr. Durbin was sorry to hear such a speech; held ing, is the highest, truest, mightiest vitality there is in men. What then? The healthy, vigorous activity the other from the life of God in the soul. And it is this life of God in man, proceeding from this union or re-union of the created with the uncreated, this "life of the spirit," without which the soul, separated from its Parent Fount of Being, carries in it inevitably the seeds of death and can only die; this principle of interior life, represented so often in the New Testament as eternal, seeing that it is to survive unhurt the separation of the soul from the body, and with eternity for its irreversible inheritance, enter upon and flourish in a new and more congenial sphere -it is, I repeat, this divine life in the soul, this heaven already begun, rendering the heaven to come credible, assured, it is this that has been " brought to light resurrection and the life."

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. MR. EDITOR :- I do not know what your term conditions, or arrangements are with your New York correspondents; but I suppose there can be no objection, either on your part or theirs, to our sending to your sanctum any reasonable amount of foolscap. Nor is there any need that we should add, provided the postage is paid and no bill accompanies the more we had with the body. Some of our leading minds or less valuable documents. In others words, Mr. Editor, we suppose we can write just as much as we please with a view to your paper, and you can dispose of it as you think proper. Very well. Then we have quite a mind to note a few matters of Methodistic interest occurring in the vicinity of the ancient Knickerbockers. And first in order, if not in importance, is the revival and reorganization of the formerly famous "Preachers' Meeting," held on the morning

of each Monday at the " Mission Rooms." In years past, when innocent of the knowledge which a city appointment never fails to bring, we heard and read of the doings and sayings of this be of pleasing and profitable consequence. Howevvery pious resignation sighed for a "city appointment," that we might at least sit at their feet, and witness the developments of their masterly policy. their self-sacrificing devotion, and their theological prowess. The "Preachers' Meeting" viewed at a istance, was to us, the very embodiment of greatness and of goodness; the fountain of knowledge and their exemplification of Christian charity. Think then of our disappointment, when something over three ears ago, on coming to "the city" we found the preachers' meeting" defunct, and were told that i had died from sheer exhaustion, in the great anti slavery contest. Most of the leading spirits were one, some to their rest in heaven, and others to re tired country appointments with the blessing and hearty good will of their brethen. There seemed to be left no controling mind, no guiding hand, no mas er spirit to shape the great mass of ministerial talent which, without apparent purpose, came together at the "Book Room" every Monday. To speak withnt a figure, we felt ourselves just so many idlers. Yet there we were, as true to our instincts as the irds to the seasons. The great mind of the adjoining Conference, it is true, was with us, and sometime xpressed a desire to breathe upon the dry bones of the "preachers' meeting," but he seemed to be tolerably contented with the chairmanship at Tibbal's in the afternoon, which he enjoyed without a formal ection, and which he resigned without a murmur when the General Conference demanded his time in he office of the editor of the Advocate.

However, Providence has always good things store for the faithful and elect; accordingly in process of time the great and good Dr. Foster was returned to the city, and though there are but few impossibiliies, it was soon discovered that the continuance in his presence of the clerical chaos to which we have referred, was one of them. A man like Dr. Fosterenerous to a fault, undisguised as an infant, the very oul of manhood, the very image of magnanimity, one of our greatest thinkers and best reasoner could not live in the midst of crudities, and without aim and purpose in his intercourse with his brethren The "preachers' meeting" must be reorganized—we must have "living questions" for discussion—it must be thus vitalized and made a power for good in the tious" the negro had the chief seat in the first ses sion, attired and presented in this form, "Ought the political rights of the negro to be equal to those of the whites." The "Mission Rooms" were once more the great centre of attraction to the Methodist preachers in the vicinity of New York, and we began to realize our most extravagant expectations. However, the discussions of the past two meetings have convinced us that we had only had a slight glimpse of the interest which these meetings will awaken The question now before the meeting is, " What should be the policy of our church in regard to the ninistry and members of the Methodist Episcopal

tion, following the line of argument adopted by Dr.

Stevens in the Advocate and the Methodist. Bro.

The golden opportunity is now; now is the time to Crawford spoke at our last meeting with great earnestness, and though he never fails to make an effec-tive speech when he speaks on any question of interest, he was more than commonly effective. He is evidently hostile to the conciliation and reunion plans of culable wrong, and the weight of power will preporsome of his brethren. Bro. Monroe, of the Newark Conference, who, by the way, is one of the clearest headed men we have ever listened to, and at the same time, to use a common expression, "a real as ye would that others should do unto you, do ye singed cat," said there were three things touching even so unto them; we cannot forbear acting for this econstruction, against which we must carefully guard: 1st, we must not extend our Church South, guard: 1st, we must not extend our Church South, best to be over-positive in our conclusions, or too sanson our action to be inconsistent with its purity; guine in our hopes relative to this matter. Judging 2d, we must extend it in a way not to destroy the from all that we are able to learn, we conclude that 2d, we must extend it in a way not to destroy the peace of the North; 3d, so that we do not become the same feeling exists at the South now that was

alienate that soul forever from the life of God, how certainly as we stop with half-way measures, we shall len and obstinate. They have only been overcome to but die; perish in every sense in which it is have but a half-way peace. It was amusing to with

the death of intellect, of heart, of hope, of conscience; which had of course been made prominent, was the death of interiect, of hears, of hope, of conscience; the obliteration of all religious sensibility or proper spiritual faculty; appalling examples of the effect of moral evil in darkening, enfeebling, imbruting the inward nature, so that it seems bereft of all its rational tarding the negro for twenty-five years, exclaimed Now the doctrine of the New Testament is, and Bro. Kelsey, who is a good man and a faithful worker, tains the claim, that in the man Christ Jesus alone question; when it was frankly conceded that he

Dr. Curry was of course prepared to speak now, and that without notes. Reviewing Bro. Kelsey, he showed that President Johnson in the reconstructing of North Carolina, and in view of the condition of the State, had the power to put the ballot into the hand of the negro; and the Dr. was very severe on the President because he had failed in this opportuni-

himself now as in all time past the friend of the colored man, and cheerfully conceded to him the right of his moral and spiritual nature, resulting on the one band from his emancipation from moral evil, and on of suffrage; but he was not prepared as yet to adopt the antagonistic policy advocated by some of our church papers. He said there were several plans proposed touching the way in which we should go South: 1st, To accept the Church South immediately; 2d, To shape our policy in view of a union by the action of the next General Conference; 3d, To establish an independent M. E. Church on the same soil, with an expectation that both churches will live and act in presence of each other. The Dr. had evidently great misgivings as to the adoption of the last plan, and pertinently asked, 1st, Will it not tend to disunion of States? 21, Be too great an absorption of men and money? 3d, Whites and blacks in con mon churches? The Dr. was glad there was nothin the gospel," been made fully known and placed ing of caste in our discipline; but the last question within the reach of all, by Him who said, "I am the the papers seemed to carry the idea that there was

Your readers, Mr. Editor, will readily see, provided you should publish this letter, from what we have said of the several speeches referred to, that there even in New York; and it is the impression of some of our less hopeful brethren, that we shall have to go over the "great contest" once more; that since the spirit of slavery lives, though slavery itself is dead, we shall have a more severe conflict with the spirit than give expression to very gloomy thoughts. They doubt whether, if the question of negro suffrage and political equality should come before our Conference next spring, we could carry it in favor of the negro. We have no such doubts, and if we must have another great contest," we shall have greatly the odds to begin with, and its incipiency will be in striking contrast with anti-slavery beginnings.

There are other items of vital interest in our Methodistic circles which we had intended referring to, but our letter is already too long, and perhaps it is

New York than we have been for years, and pray that God may give us comprehensive views of duty, and a heart to improve our opportunities.

HIDDEN CHORDS.

June 9, 1865.

The present hour repeats upon its strings
Echoes of some vague dream we have forgot;
Dim voices whisper half-remembered things,
And when we pause to listen, answer not.

Forebodings come; we know not how, or whence Shadowing a nameless fear upon the soul, And stir within our heart a subtler sense Than light may read, or wisdom may control.

And who can tell what secret links of thought Bind heart to heart? Unspoken things are h

But, though a veil of shadow hangs between
'That hidden life, and what we see and hear,
Let us revere the power of the Unseen
Because a world of mystery is near.

Household Words.

For Zion's Herald. ANOTHER STEP FORWARD. The suspension of hostilities during which our gov

rnment has struggled hard for existence, and the return of peace, open up an important epoch in our nation's history. And now, as the smoke of battle has cleared away, and the pomp and circumstance of selves up to reflection; and we inquire, Does the end already reached justify the means employed, or have we it in prospect? Has the costly sacrifice of men and money, together with the natural waste and destruction incident to ravaging war, produced a state of things sufficiently improved over the past, to satisfy us that we have been fully compensated for the expensive offering? Let us consider the question with candor. The government has asserted its supremacy over its internal foes; it has measured swords with

rebellion and triumphed. The leader and presiden of the would-be empire of oppression is a captive, its councils broken up and its armies vanquished. It every means of a separate and independent existence most sanguine hopes have been overwhelmed in de-spair; but what of all this, if the cause of the rebel-lion is not entirely removed?

We are told that slavery is dead. Editors and correspondents in most of our newspapers allude to its death as a foregone conclusion. But we think we see no possible difficulty in the way of reconstruction on the basis of involuntary servitude. Our fears may be groundless, but we contend that there is danger. Through the apathy of the government a failure to appreciate the situation of affairs at this crisis, and the absence of a willingness on the part of our chief executive to do justice to the freedmen, will not only hedge up the way of progress in human rights, but Church, South;" and you may be assured that the great question of reconstruction is committed to a terrible influence culminated in fraternal strife, and prolong the "irrepressible conflict to an indefinite of the discountry of the prescript of the strip of the str nday was especially earn- period, or bring upon our heads the swift judgments est, clear, and strong. Dr. Foster had spoken at the previous meeting with his accustomed ability, and in admirable spirit, in favor of the policy of conciliatake the next great step which will give to the so long

great right with prudence and promptness. It is not

their neculiar institution are as strong to-day as ever. Now then, what are the grounds of fear? They are these, that while the political opinions of these people are unchanged, and the colored race is there, most of them on the same old plantations, their former masters in possession of their old estates, with everything It cannot be denied that at the return of peace every legal voter will exercise the right of franchise at the well being of posterity and the rights of all men, let us not forget to pray for the divine blessing to fall upon those in authority, and a nation of free men be able to shout, Long live the republic, purified and

cleansed from the stain of slavery.

Woodstock, N. H., June 8. A. B. RUSSELL.

All night long the clouds were weeping, Great round tears of falling rain; All night long the wind was sobbing, As if nature's heart was throbbing, With a mighty burst of pain.

How the great trees of the forest,
Tossed their long arms to and fro;
How the trembling branches quivered
While the air around was shivered,

But I knew that on the morrow, She would rise from out her sorre O, the wealth of verdure springing, Into life and strength and light; Every seed and bud is swelling, And the beauty in them dwelling

Soon will open to our sight Soon the winds will die with sobbing, And the clouds have ceased to weep; For the spring repeats the story, esurrection unto glory, From the winter's dreamless sleep.

All our knowledge comes with sorrow, Faith is strengthened by our fears; And our life is better, purer, Love is sweeter, heaven is surer, Through the discipline of tears.

For Zion's Herald.

ALBANY AS IT IS.-NO. 2. The finest public building in the city, in its archicture, is the

t is situated Northeast of the Capitol, opposite the Academy Park. Fronting on Eagle Street, it extends from Pine Street to Steuben Street, and is entered on bless them with good congregations, with an excellent hree sides. The erection of this building was comnenced in 1835, and when completed its cost was found too small to meet the demands upon it. The old retary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Surveyor General, Attorney General, Register in Chancery, Clerk of Supreme Court, etc.

Its style of architecture is Ionic, and the material white marble within and without. An Ionic portico forms the main entrance, the roof of which is supported by huge pillars. A large hemisphereroidal dome surmounts the building. In writing of the Capitol, Macauley remarked, that " in the structure of this edifice, 'the Capitol,' the rules of architecture, whether Egyptian, Hindoo, Chinese, Grecian, Roman, Saracenic, Gothic, or composite, have been violated." A remark which is too true, but this can by no means pe predicated of the State Hall. Symmetrical in all its parts, it stands a noble, stately edifice, a structure which the State may well be proud. In the rear of the building is a beautiful green, whose pleasan walks, crossing each other at right angles, are lined with beautiful flowers, and the whole vard is dotted with shrubs and trees of many species, a very becom ing and appropriate addition to this elegant piece of

Side by side with it, and second in point of beauty. stands her older sister, the

CITY HALL.

Situated just at the foot of Washington Avenue, and looking far up the street, it fronts on Eagle Street, ts north side on Pine Street, and its south on Maiden Lane. On the morning of August 31, 1829, a proession of the city government, builders of the hall and citizens of the place, formed at the Capitol and roceeded to the site of this building, when John ownsend, then mayor of the city, laid the corner one. In a hollow place cut in this stone, was deosited a heavy leaden box containing a plate of copper, on which was inscribed the city directory, city arter, city maps, etc. The stone adjusted, the nayor applied the plumb, square and level, declared t "well laid, true and level," and delivered a lengthy eech appropriate to the occasion.

The cost of the building when complete was \$92,

336.91, paid by the city and county. The plans for the dome and attic windows were furnished by Mr. Cutts, of Boston, the plans for the remainder of the hall by Philip Hooker, of Albany. The first session of the Common Council in this building was held out 1831. The Mayor's court first assembled in it October 4, 1831. A tablet, placed just above the second tory windows in the front, has engraved on it the

"City Hall completed, December, 1832.

John Townsend, Mayor,
James M'Kown, Recorder,
Teunias Van Vechten,
John Norton,
Friend Humphrey,
Stephen Van Rensselear,

Philip Hooker, Architect,
Jonathan Lyman, Builder,
P. W. Shankland, Chamberlain."

Standing in the rotunds on the second story floo a statue of Hamilton, and on two opposite sides in e wall are two bas-reliefs, executed by W. Coffee. nder the one on the north are the words:

"The citizens of Albany,

For Zion's Herald

LETTER FROM NEW SHARON, ME. Methodism was planted in this pleasant and thrifty village, nestling so peacefully in the beautiful Sandy River valley (one of the gardens of Maine,) many years ago. At first it was but a tender plant; but God gently dropped upon it the dew of his grace and let fall on it the warm rays of the Sun of his Righteous ness, and it grew and increased, striking its roots deep and broad, extending its branches far and wide; and for years the weary pilgrim rested beneath its shade, and the hungry soul has plucked its tempting fruit; thus they have been enabled with new strength, vigor and courage to tread life's rugged pathway, and bravely, manfully and triumphantly to engage in life's

For a time this was a prosperous station, favored with some of the best ministerial talent, and the la-bors, prayers and munificence of as noble a band of bors, prayers and munificence of as noble a band of brethren and sisters as is often found even within the bounds of our great, generous, noble Methodism. But years of decline came. Bro. Pope, of precious memory, removed to a distant town; Bro. Smith, an active and successful business man, and a pure and upright and benevolent Christian and thorough going Methodist, was called up higher. Bro. Atkins was wrenched from the temple here, and made a pillar in the church at the capital; and so we might go on mentioning many others who reare a successful business man, and a pure and vading march, and of Gen. Grant's mighty combinations, must be so supplied at all points with the sinews of war, that the whole vast plan should succeed. History will record with what masterly ability, and terrible earnestness, and unselfish devotion Mr. Stanton addressed himself to the gigantic task. His whole body, mind, heart and soul have been consecrated to ctive and successful business man, and a pure and mentioning many others who were removed to other parts of the church militant or to the church triumphant. Then in their feebleness they felt obliged to connect themselves with other appointments, and susparts of the church militant or to the church triumtain preaching only a part of the time. This of course was greatly to their disadvantage. The people mostly attended a neighboring church; especially the young wanted the privileges of a constant Sabbath School, and were pleased with large congregations. From a variety of causes all the interests of the church waned. The social meetings became very unsocial; the Sabbath School dwindled to a mere apology; the chapel (a substantial edifice, and the only one really in the village,) became dilapidated; the parsonage, which is

finely located, showed the marks of time. At length they reached the very dark time just before day. For a while it was doubtful even if the day would ever dawn upon them again. But the day dawned. A few saw their duty clearly, and in the spirit of robust, stalwart Methodism, believing that God helps those that help themselves, went about their work. God smiled upon their efforts. A year ago New Sharon was set off and became a station again. Out of a hundred and seventy members, only forty belonged to New Sharon. Of this forty, more than a common proportion were females, quite a num-ber were poor. Yet they asked for no missionary money. They felt at the very commencement of the year just as people are apt to feel when they have done their duty. They were conscious of a true selfespect; they had a firm trust in God: they had lowed in tears, they expected to reap in joy. It was pleasant to labor among such a people. They talked and prayed and sung and gave and labored as if they

Sabbath School, with interesting social meetings. We have remodeled and thoroughly repaired house of worship. We now have the neatest and pleasantest house in the whole Sandy River valley. P. Jaques, of Farmington, from these words: "The Lord thy God hath chosen thee to be a special people unto himself;" Deut. vii. 6. It was a rich dish for Methodists. Bros. Hawkes, Kimball and Payne assisted in the services. The house was literally packed, the day was charming, and all passed off finely. God has blessed us with a gracious revival. Thirty-five have been received on probation. The new year opens with bright prospects. A new cabinet organ graces our orchestra, a new Bible and hymn book grace the pulpit. All the interests of the church are thriving. To God be all the glory.

New Sharon, June 13.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON BECONSTRUC-TION AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The Boston Daily Advertiser's regular correspon dent at Washington communicates the following under date of June 17th:

I have taken much pains to learn what the President's views upon the questions involved are. I am satisfied that he would give all negroes who have been in the army, and the more intelligent ones of those who in the army, and the more intelligent ones of those who have not, the privilege of voting, if he believed he had authority under the Constitution to do so" "What does the President say about negro suffrage?" I asked of the chairman of one of the numerous delegadoes the President say about negro suffrage?" I asked of the chairman of one of the numerous delegations of Southerners in the city. "Well, he don't say much; he asks us if it seems fair to make the negro fight and then refuse to let him vote; and he tells us that pretty much all you Northerners seem to be in favor of letting him vote, and he says that though he hasn't let him vote in North Carolina, he may do so somewhere else." In respect to the idea in these last italicized words, I may say that I know the President remarked to a high officer, about the time the North somewhere else." In respect to the idea in these last italicized words, I may say that I know the President remarked to a high officer, about the time the North Carolina proclamation was issued, "We'll try this plan first, and if it don't work, why, then we'll try something else." Mr. Ashley himself is authority that the President desires all men should vote, without distinction of color." Mr. Sumner was undoubtedly told that between himself and the President there is no difference of opinion on the question that justice and expediency alike would sanction the extension of the suffrage to negroes. Judge Yerger, of Mississippi, was told that no good reason, aside from the prejudices of the people, could be given for excluding them from the right of suffrage; and it was said to an Alabama gentleman that he would do well to use his influence in preparing the minds of his people for quiet acquiescence in general suffrage.

The PresiJent, however, is at present clearly of opinion that he has no power to say that the negroes shall vote. The States have never been out of the Union have been, for the time being, suspended. He can do no more, he holds, than set them back where they were before they passed ordinances of secession. Yet, inasmuch as the people of the State have been in rebellion, he can, as the executive head of the government, say that, as punishment for crime, they shall not now vote. He can withhold the right of suffrage from certain classes heretofore exercising it; but he cannot extend it to other classes excluded by State constitutions. Briefly, I understand this to be his position.

Beneath the one opposite:

"De Witt Clinton,
Public Beuefactor;
To his memory,
By the citizens of Albany."

The architecture of the building is Grecian, and it is built of white marble. The portico or porch, I hardly know how to describe. It is a recess in the front of the building, but projecting slightly, and double; the roof of the first apartment, supported by a solid masonry, constitutes the floor of the upper part, the roof of the latter being part of the roof of the bouse, and resting on long marble columns. A dome similar to the one on the State Hall, completes this edifice. This dome was once gilded, and visible far up and down the river, presented a very fine appearance, but the fury of the wind and rain, aided by the enticing influence of the sun, has driven and coaxed away nearly every trace of the gilding; but there remains here and there, a few patches of gold, like the scattered gray hairs of an old man. N. S. C.

SECRETARY STANTON APPRECIATED.

Notwithstanding all the complaints which have een made against him, judging from the work that he has done, and the prompt and efficient manner in which he has done it, we believe that Edwin M. Stanton, the Secretary of War, is justly entitled to the nation's gratitude for his services in furnishing means to put down the rebellion. We cheerfully give the following from the New York Christian In-

quirer, as expressive of our own convictions:

Of all our living public men there is no one who more fully merits the admiration and gratitude of the country than our Secretary of War. He has been the great worker of these eventful years. The condition of affairs when he entered upon his office was enough to appal the stoutest heart. Our previous campaigns had ended in disastrous failure. New armies were to be raised, organized, equipped and provisioned. The public faith, confidence and hope were to be restored. In the memorable campaigns that were to follow, hundreds of thousands of men, scattered throughout the vast theatre of our conflicts, must be supplied with officers, arms, clothing, food—in fine, with all the means of warfare and support.

The demands of each raiding expedition, every invading march, and of Gen. Grant's mighty combinations, must be so supplied at all points with the sinews

so strongly besteged by seinsh and discontented men as his. And no man has been subjected to such cruel and unmerited abuse as he.

Yet he has gone on with iron will and steadfastness in the discharge of his duty, speaking not a word, writing not a line, employing not an agent in self-defense, content to let his actions speak for themselves and will be a high the seaffer that the self-defense in the sel writing not a line, employing not an agent in self-defense, content to let his actions speak for themselves and willing to abide the verdfct of the future. If at times he has been blunt and rough, we bless God for it. The time has come at last for men who are strong and stern. The Pierces who could shine in the parlor, and the Buchanans who signed their papers with kid-gloved hands, and all the sleek villains of former years, who thought more of society, pleasure, etiquette, fashion and emolument than they did of the safety, honor and glory of the nation—we have had enough of them. But now the Republic was in peril, and what the people wanted was the brawny, honest hand of the rail-splitter, and the uncompromising, dauntless, fiery soul of Stanton. It was not the hour for "gentlemen," but rather for men of fire and grit. Happily God gave us what we needed.

There is no man living to whom the country is more deeply indebted for our great and final success than the Secretary of War. The recent testimony of Generals Grant and Meade, given in his favor before the War Committee at Washington, is a monument to his praise. In all their vast operations, he has supplied them with abundant means for a successful campaign, and has never interfered with their plans. The grand result reveals now the magnitude and fidelity of his labors. He has been the Carnot of the administration, and he richly merited the honor of those almost dying words of his lamented chief: "Stanton, you have been a good friend and a faithful public servant, and it is not for you to say when you will no longer be needed at Washington."

AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSEMBLY.

the members of the various evangelical denomina-tions through our country. The readiness of the great majority of Christians to co-operate in general phil-anthropic and benevolent movements; the increased disposition to exchange pulpits on the part of the clergy; the desire extensively felt among Presbyterians to see the two branches of their church again united, and the growing feeling that the present condition of our country demands renewed efforts to strengthen and extend Protestantism—all are Providential indications that claim the extention of the dential indications that claim the friends of the kingdom of Christ.

In view of these facts, we would suggest the organization of an Assembly, or an Association, to meet annually, and to be composed of clerical and lay delegates from every evangelical denomination that is willing to enter into the movement, and from Protestant hodies in freeign countries, the delegates estant bodies in foreign countries; the delegates to be appointed by the highest ecclesiastical body repesenting the denomination.

The proposed objects of the Assembly are the fol-

lowing:
First.—The official and public recognition of the unity of the Protestant Church.
Second.—The cultivation of fraternal feeling and Christian co-operation throughout all evangelical de-

and religion in the destitute portions of our land.

Fourth.—The publication of an Annual Reports.

that will present an accurate statement of the numerical strength of each denomination in our land; the condition and strength of Protestantism in Great Britain, France, and other European countries, and a view of all Protestant missions throughout the

world.

Other objects may be added to these as Divine Providence may indicate.

Such an association need not interfere with the ecclesiastical order, or benevolent operations of any branch of the church, but, through the blessing of God, may stimulate them all. The expense attending it would be but trifling, unless it should become an efficient power for promoting popular education in the West, and in the Southern fields now opening for whilesteries and Christian exertion.

The primary objects of the body would be, the cui-vation of Christian fellowship throughout the true thurch; and the consolidation of the ideas and prin-iples, upon which the extension of the kingdom of our Lord, and the spiritual regeneration of the world

pend.
The details of the organization could be arranged y a Committee from the various denominations—
ufus W. Clark, in N. Y. Observer.

MR. GLAISHER'S ÆRIAL RESEARCHES.

MR. Glaisher, F.R.S., in the British Royal Institution discourse, on March 31, gave a resume of his recent serial researches. He reminded his audience
that eighty years had elapsed since the first balloon
ascent, and that till the last few years little had been
done in the way of making use of balloons for scientific investigation. He then briefly described an ascent, from the filling the balloon with gas to the descent, including the peculiar sensations experienced
by the zeronaut—the total absence of any sense of
motion, the earth appearing to recede from his feet by the seronaut—the total absence of any sense of motion, the earth appearing to recede from his feet—the gorgeous beanty of the clouds illumined by sunshine, the intense stillness, etc. He stated that a sense of duty had led him to comply with the wishes of a Committee of the British Association, and undertake the examination of various questions in meteorology and general physics at various distances above the earth, in a balloon at different seasons of the year. In numerous large diagrams he gave the results of above twenty ascents, some very recent, which will, doubtless, shortly be given to the scientific world. He warmly culogized the excellent scientific apparatus with which he had been provided, especially the Herschel-Browning spectroscope, whereby he had Herschel-Browning spectroscope, whereby he had been able to distinguish numerous additional Fraunhofer's lines in the solar spectrum. In some amusing anecdotes, he exposed the ludicrous exaggeration of some amateur eronauts, and stated that even experienced observers like himself had need to be on their

A SACRED BARTH

Tread carefully, sinner, on the globe where Jesus's blood trickled down. Forget not Calvary. Jesus did not die in heaven, nor in hell, but he came to earth, that every hill might remind you of the hill of atonement; that every tree might tell you of the cross; that every garden might whisper, "Gethsemane." The earth is sacred now, for Christ Jesus came upon it to pour out his life for us.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORK. Two New Missionanies.—Rev. S. S. Weatherby, of the New Jersey Conference, and Rev. F. A. Spencer, of the Ohio Conference, have been appointed missionaries to make and are expected to sail with their wives in the Larry Warren, from Boston, about July 15.

AN OLD FRIEND.—A member of the Board of Missions from the beginning, and who knew Bishop Asbury when in 1812 he commenced to carry a subscription-book when in 1812 he commenced to carry a subscription-book to promote the cause of domestic missions, is now confined to his room, and in daily expectation of being summoned to gird up his loins and cross over Jordan. To such a one we thought it would be a pleasure to see a copy of the "Minutes of the First Session of the India Mission Conference." We sent it, and were not mistaken; he acknowledges their receipt in the following language: "I have had much to rejoice my heart within a few weeks past, and not the least is the good news from India, and now to be permitted to read the report of the proceedings of this Conference, with the admirable address of Bishop Thomson, ought I not to say, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word, for mine

NEVER PRESENTED THE SUBJECT .- We need not say we were sorry that any paster among us should have oc-casion to write, "My predecessor was here two years and never presented the subject of missions, never circulated the Missionary Advocats or took up a collection for the

Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, June 11, by Rev. W G. iller, the pastor of the American Congregation at Milukie. We are happy to learn that the edifice is free m debt, and that six persons were added to the church

Kansas Conference.—This is very much of a missionary Conference still. The statistics of the late session show an aggregate of \$2,515 for missionary collections which is an advance of \$933 over last year.

Which is an advance of \$933 over last year.

Holston Conference.—This new "old" field in Methodism is a favorite portion of the heritage of the church at large, as indeed it is of the nation. So far as our occupancy is concerned, it must be much in the nature of a missionary work. Our sister churches are turning their earnest attention to this same field, and one of the Presbyterian bodies is preparing to send a deputation of her strongest men on an exploring tour into East Ten-

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FE

EXAMINATION AND EXHIBITION. The examination of classes occurred on the 5th and 6th inst., and the annual exhibition on the 7th and 8th. The Committee were not present, and thereby lost an 6th inst., and the annual exhibition on the 7th and 8th. The Committee were not present, and thereby lost an agreeable privilege. In their absence the subscriber volunteered his services, and attended to the duties so far as he was able. It was impossible for him to hear all the classes, as in some cases several were examined at the same time. The report of the teachers was highly favorable to all the classes under their care. The graduating class of young ladies were especially commended by the teachers for their excellent deportment and superior scholarship. The examination fully sustained the high commendation. It is seldom that the best half of a graduating class in college exhibit more thorough mastery of the more

mendation. It is seldom that the best half of a graduating class in college exhibit more thorough mastery of the more difficult branches of college a course. Every department of instruction has been well sustained during the year. A large amount of hard studying has been done, and the proficiency quite as good as usual.

The senior class were recommended for graduation, composed of the following young ladies:—Ellen M. Hatch of Sanford, Mary E. Allen of Portland, Louisa F. Allen of Kent's Hill, Emma F. Fiske of Readfield, and Emma C. Huntington of Hallowell, who accordingly received the degree of Artium Baccalaurea. A semioary diploma was conferred upon Theo. A-Josselyn of Phillips, and Normal diplomas upon Ellen M. Hatch and Louisa F. Allen of Kent's Hill.

The exercises of exhibition came fully up to the usual

F. Allen of Kent's Hill.

The exercises of exhibition came fully up to the usual standard of excellence. The exhibition of vocal music by Prof. Harriman's class was highly satisfactory. We would suggest that hereafter the school rely wholly upon tself for musical entertainment at the exhibitions, instead of sending away at large expense for a band. It is diffi-cult to see the propriety of martial music at a literary hibition. A well trained class in vocal music, with a piano forte accompaniment, will not only be more appro

to Charles M. Farker of Jay, and Louisa I. And Kent's Hill. For excellence in declamation and reading to Geo. R. Palmer of Rockport, and Ellen M. Hatch of Sanford. In painting, to Ellen M. Hatch.

The college course has now been in operation five

The results thus far have fully met the expert the friends of the institution. The course requ years. The results thus far have fully met the expectation of the friends of the institution. The course requires
four years, and embraces all the branches usually embraced in a college course for young men, with the exception of allowing the German and French languages as a
substitute for Greek, and omitting a few of the higher
branches of mathematics. The seminary course is similar, commencing at a less advanced standard, and omitting
Greek, German, and most of the studies of the senior year
in the young ladies' course. in the young ladies' course.

The institution has continued to prosper during the dark period of our devastating war. Its prospects were

lever more flattering than at the present time.

In behalf of the Examining Committee,
June 15, 1865.
S. ALLEN.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS

The examination at the Theological Institute, commenced on Monday afternoon, June 12, and continued till Wednesday noon. Classes were examined in Mental and Moral Science, in Natural and Revealed Theology, in the History of Doctrines, in Butler's Analogy, in Ch Government, in Homiletics, in Watson's Institutes part, and three classes in Greek and three in Heb The examinations were very thorough, and evinced abili-ty, zeal and faithfulness on the part of the Faculty, and of others, and diligence on the part of the students, and called forth the warmest expressions of satisfaction on the part of the Visiting Committee. Not much more could well have been done in the course of three years. The Committee noticed a marked and most commenda-ble improvement within the last ten years, and such as should give entire satisfaction to the friends and support-

this highly useful institution.

e anniversary exercises came off on Thursday forein the M. E. Church. The young men distinguishemselves with marked ability. All the parts were ed themselves with marked ability. All the parts were good, and several of them were especially excellent, and argued well for the future of the consecrated brethren. As the graduating class, which consisted of twelve, stood before Professor Vail, we thought that they were the finest looking company of candidates whom we ever saw stand before a bishop at an Annual Conference—young men of piety and promise, and of whom the church has reason to feel proud. We hope that they will especially remember the solemn and important engagement which they then made to Dr. Vail, and that the church will never regret the confidence which the has recorded in them and

they then made to Dr. Vail, and that the church will never regret the confidence which she has reposed in them, and the labor which she has bestowed upon them.

After prayers in the chapel at 5 o'clock on Wednesday, P. M., the Board of Visitors, through one of their number, whom they selected for this purpose, made an address to the students on the nature, importance and responsibilities of their sacred calling, and the absolute necessity of a thorough preparation for it, in this active and progressive age, and especially for the foreign missionary work. A large number were present, including faculty, students, visitors and spectators, who listened with marked attention, while the address seemed to make a deep impression.

the confidence and affections of the church, after having for nearly twenty years performed a good work at Concord, will soon be removed to a more eligible location in the vicinity of Boston. We hope that Lynn will be the spot. This would place it in the middle of a flourishing community, the most Methodistic city in New England, among a highly intelligent, thinking and appreciative people, within ten miles of the metropolis, with a population of 300,000 souls within a radius of fifteen miles, easy States, with a bracing and healthy atmosphere. Let Lynn be the place, and the prayers of three generations Lynn be the place, and the prayers of three generations of New England Methodists in our prosperous churches on this consecrated spot will receive their answer.

Of the able sermons and addresses on this highly interesting occasion, and of the distinguished visitors who were present from various parts of New England and New York, I suppose that another will give an account.

S. W. Coggeshall,
Chairman of the Board of Visitors.

Little Compton, R. I., June 21, 1865.

These show a sad deficiency of 358 members for the past year, 324 of which are on the Bucksport District; but Northport and Lincolnville and Tremont charges are not reported this year, which reported last year 213 members. Why the Committee on Minutes did not report from last year's Minutes as they did for Pittston charge, I cannot tell; besides, there was a deficiency on Penobect and Brookfield charge of 90 members; these facts account for 303 of the decrease. Bangor District had a decrease of 63; Rockland District had an increase of 29. Of the 245 adult baptisms last year Bangor District had

Of the 245 adult baptisms last year Bangor District had 42, Rockland 153, and Bucksport 50. Of the 245 adult baptisms last year Bangor District nad
42, Rockland 153, and Bucksport 50.

For Missions we raise \$2,302,as follows: Bangor District, \$841; Rockland District, \$797; Bucksport, \$663.
Total increase, \$788 for the past year. A charge of 78 members in the Aroostic, claims the banner for raising Missionary money this year. It furnished \$126. Good, Bro. Chase; try again. Still another charge of 90 members sends up \$120, and we must give them and another; Bro. Chase the next banner, and I hope we shall all strive to imitate; then we shall have \$3,000 for missions next year. Sixty dollars was the highest sum on the Rockland District—this was from Newcastle.

We have two more parsonages and four more meetinghouses this year, and an increase of \$10,300 in parsonages and church property. Bangor paid her ministers

ages and church property. Bangor paid her ministers 8935 at Brick Chapel, and 8900 at Union Street; Bucks-port and Belfast paid 8725; Damariscotta, Calais and Milltown paid 8700 From 8600 to 660 Bucksport and Orrington, Wiscasset and Dresden; five other charges paid \$600, and 28 charges paid from \$500 to \$560. So that out of 80 ministers and supplies, 43 receive from \$500 to \$935; thirteen more receive from \$400 to \$475. This is a far thirteen more receive from \$400 to \$475. This is a far better record than last year, for then only 16 ministers received over \$500, and the highest was \$850. Still the received over \$500, and the highest was \$850. Still the exceeding high prices more than balanced the difference, for some of these men paid \$35 per ton for hay to keep their horses. The average receipts of Presiding Elders was \$723, \$28 over the average last year. All the claims were very generally paid, and one country circuit exceed-ed a claim of \$550 by \$95. This was generous for Bear Hill, Charleston and Garland.

Out of these receipts the members of the Conference cave at least \$700 at Conference for our Seminary contravant.

gave at least \$700 at Conference for our Seminary, confirming the fact that Methodist ministers love to give Let all our members give as much in proportion to this moble and needy Seminary, and let the State Legislature give it in proportion to what it has bestowed on other schools of no more merit; then shall our Conference

The District Stewards for Lynn District have had their

annual meeting, and have made the app Swampscott, Charlestown, Trinity Church, Union Church, Somerville,
Cambridge East,
Harvard Street,
Lowell, St Paul's,
Worthen Street,
Central Church, Stoneham, South Reading, Saugus East, Cliftondale, South Danvers, Hamilton, Ipswich, Newburyport, Li Rockport, Topsfield, North Ando

The following votes were passe

The following votes were passed:

Voted, that the matter of a Convention referred to the District Stowards by the last Annual Conference (Minutes page 46) be referred to a Committee, with discretion as to the time, place, and business programme for the occasion. The following were appointed on the Committee: A. D. Sargeant, A. Bennett, S. Merrill, H. Newhall.

By vote, the following laymen were appointed delegates to the next Annual Conference: J. B. Nichols, Lynn; J. Clark, Lowell; S. Merrill, Charlestown; J. L. Goldtwaite, Medford; L. L. Tower, Cambridge. Reserves—C. Sweetser, Saugus; L. Whitney, Watertown; C. Irish, Waltham.

Voted to refer the matter of District Parsonage and

Voted to refer the matter of District Parsonage and Furniture to the District Stewards of the next Conference Voted, that the Presiding Elder's support be the same

as last year.

A few changes were made in the apportionments.

Voted to adjourn. Voted to adjourn.

The meeting was a very agreeable occasion.

B. Rooers, Secretary.

5 Cornhill, Boston, June 22.

Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1865. Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE LAST HALF

Our friends will not forget that the subscription list of the Herald for this year falls short about one thousand copies. We think an effort should be made to recover this loss. We believe it the manifest duty of ourselves and all the friends of the paper to extend its circulation to the utmost limit. We have no traveling agents, but rely wholly on the ministers, and the voluntary efforts of our patrons. We hear occasionally of traveling agents of other papers who solicit and obtain subscribers from members of Methodist congregations who do not take the Herald. Who doubts that even less effort would have secured all such for the Herald or some other of our church papers? And what will be the effect on th

e of our faithful agents are picking up new subscribe When we ask for a thousand new subscribers for the remaining six months of the year we make a proposition that is immediately practicable. Shall it be done? The answer is with

UNION WITH THE CHURCH SOUTH.

Now that slavery is abolished, and the cause which originally divided the church is removed, a desire for the reunion of the two great branches of Episcopal Methodism is cherished by many persons at the North; by more at the North, we presume, than at the South. That desire has been expressed with favor in several of our church journals. At their recent meeting at Erie, Pa., our Bishops expressed the same desire in the 4th and 5th Resolutions of the series passed by them, and published in another column. Such a union is certainly desirable, if it can be effected on right principles and be mutually satisfactory to all the parties concerned. It certainly not desirable, unless it can be so effected without any compromise of Christian principle, and without any embarrassment to the great work of evangelization. We do not understand by those resolutions that th Bishops desire it on any other conditions.

There certainly could be no reasonable objection our receiving any worthy Christian members of the us in sentiment and doctrines, and desire to unite with us. Our Discipline provides for this; and to all such far and near, we join in sending a hearty invitation to come and go with us, and we will do them good Having opened wide our doors and given a cordial invitation to all such members to come and unite with us, we should not be over anxious to press the subject much beyond that point. God's method is often slower than ours. We may be in too great haste; we often are. While we are in favor of hurrying into the South with all the necessary means and appliances for evangelization, we are not in favor of taking persons into the church until they are morally and religiously fit for membership, so that their coming will neither weaken our moral forces, nor embarras our operations. The idea of attempting to form a making thereby a joint ecclesiastical co-partners does not strike us favorably. Indeed we are strongly opposed to it, not from prejudice or unchristian feeling, but from what appear to us to be grave and im-

We are aware that such a union with them would at once greatly augment our numbers; but we think it would be a great misfortune for us to increase our numbers without increasing at the same time our noral power for good. All such increase brings reakness rather than strength, makes the working and fear, the nation resorted to God in earns machinery more cumbersome and unwieldy, increases the friction of movement and government, and thereby hinders rather than helps our efficiency. God preferred Gideon's army of three hundred soldiers to the same army when it numbered thirty-two thousand. It is not wise, therefore, to be over anxious for numbers. God sent his judgments upon Israel because David indulged his pride in numbering the peoefficiency, and to seek more earnestly for an increase

tion of members to our communion.

If we form the proposed union, we must take them, Bishops and all, and accept their Bishops as our Bishops,-to be equal in standing and authority with those we have elected to that office. The Southern Church would not listen to a proposition which ex-cluded their Bishops from the office which they now would be greater than the dangers of war. Firing hold. It would not be courteous or magnanimous for us to make such a proposition. Are we willing to The conflict still goes on, but with a change in the accept of their Bishops as general superintendents, to mode of warfare. As the carnal weapons are laid travel throughout the connection, to preside in our aside, the moral and spiritual must be girded on. In Conferences, to decide questions of law, and ordain the work of reconstruction both in Church and State. our ministers? The subject branches out in this the real danger lies. If the right ideas gain the direction. Are we prepared for that? It is known throughout our church that those Southern Bishops vails in the reorganization of States, then we may

of moral and spiritual strength, than for a great addi-

war, the South has inflicted upon our soldiers. These things are well understood and remembered at the North, and will be for a whole generation to come Will our loyal young ministers, some of whom have served in this war, submit to be ordained by such nen, and allow hands to be placed upon their heads norally dripping, as they believe, with fraterna blood? We certainly would not receive ordination at the hands of such men. There are thousands who would not, brothers and sons of soldiers who have allen in the field, or been starved and murdered in Southern prisons. What a stigma and a stench i would be to our church to allow such a union much more to be in favor of it and advocate it All these things are to be thought of. What would be our moral standing before the world, and before other ecclesiastical bodies, who should see us so eager for numbers, wealth and power, as we should appear to them by consummating such a union?

Such a Union as we are now considering would bring to our communion many private members whom we could not consent to receive. Prominent and offen sive leaders in the rebellion claim membership in the Church South. Major and brigadier generals, colonels, majors and captains of the rebel army, beside a class of civilians whose membership would disgrace any Christian church in the land. They are in good and regular standing at home among their brethren and with the responsibility where it now rests, such members could not be expelled. Suppose all these persons say, "we accept the altered condition of society and submit to emancipation, and the government of the United States, could we fellowship them without any further signs of repentance or sor ow for the part which they have taken in this un happy strife? They are whipped, but their senti-ments are unchanged. With such a membership in full communion and fellowship with us, in good and egular standing in our church, what respect would intelligent sinners have for our professions of a pure Christianity? What penitents for sin would come knocking at our doors for admission, or kneeling at our altars would inquire the way to Jesus, while other churches without this scandal upon their reputation are affectionately inviting them to their commu Such members would be Achans in our camp an

rouble greatly our Israel. With such bishops in our Episcopal Board, and uch members in our church, our moral influence over the world at large, and our power to do then good, would be greatly diminished. This would be the condition of things, or we greatly err in our judg ment as to the results which would follow. Our no ble prestige would be gone. We suspended Bishou Andrew from his office in 1844 for his slight conne tion by marriage with slavery, and when his guilt has increased a thousand fold we take him back in the full exercise of episcopal power in 1866. With other things about the same way, what will be our success thus encumbered in inviting sinners to Christ, and in adding to our membership here in the North? We believe it would be an immense embarrassment to the rowth of our church in that direction. But the evil would not stop there. We apprehend that many per sons would withdraw from our membership, feeling that they could not live in ecclesiastical fellowshi with such members, or in communion with a church that would receive or retain such members.

How can we reconstruct society at the South, an lay the foundations of a democratic Christianit which ignores caste and discountances an aristocrac of color, if we are obliged to do all our work in th South through that organization? Put the power into their hands, and the colored man will not obtain his rights in the church and in society for half a century to come. If we wish to go South in the name of the Lord Jesus and elevate the poor and the lowly among both the white and black, we must not trammel ou selves with the prejudices and peculiar ideas which are woven into the very structure of the organization of the Southern Church. With many of our people at the North this alone would constitute an insupera time to hint at this now; but it looms up on the hor on before us like a vast chain of mountains. If brethren favorable to it press upon us this plan

of union with the Church South, it will wake up a controversy in the church which will be anything but desirable. Hundreds of men, preachers and laymen, are ready to plunge headlong into the discussio just as soon as it shall be fairly and seriously opened. If ever there was a time when peace in Zion was de sirable, that time is now. The Centenary of Methodism is approaching, and our cause demands the united efforts and contributions of the whole people. Our missionary work and our literary institution mand it. The work which the providence of God has opened to us at home, North and South, East and West, demands it. Sister denominations are girding themselves with great strength, wise plans, united counsels, and abundant resources, to enter in and rea down the glorious harvest which waves in beauty be fore all eyes. Shall we, united and firm, gird our selves also for the noble work, and march with then to the conflict with error and sin, or stop to engage in a useless controversy, weaken our forces by array ing one part against the other, and thus distract ou ounsels and spoil both our work and our prospects? To us there seems to be but one wise course to pur

sue. Let us cherish peace. Let us work together in harmony. Let our church go South as Providence opens the way with her missionaries and her pure and free gospel. Let her chief object be to rightly in-Church South, lay or clerical, who are heartily with struct all the people both high and low; let her lay there the foundations of a social system free from caste, and prejudice against color, and of a true Christian civilization. Let her preach and labo faithfully, invite all to Christ, open the doors of our church to all persons who, with proper fitness, desire to come in, and thus heip to build up from the founda tion the church of God on right principles withou undue anxiety on our part for numbers or for wealth Such persons as the spirit of the Lord shall bring as there, will be worthy and valuable to us, whether rich or poor, white or black; and such as His Spriri does not bring, we can well afford to do withou Whenever worthy Christian members come from the Church South, receive them, but take none who wer not the badge of true discipleship, and who cann work in harmony with our principles and plans. money is needed to carry on the operation thus, will be forthcoming at the proper call. The people have the means, and are willing to furnish them they are satisfied that the work is going on as i should. New England may be counted as a unit i opposition to a union formed on any other principle

PRAYER AND RECONSTRUCTION. When the clouds of war bung fearfully over when our armies had been sadly defeated in battl and our cause was vibrating in peril between hop prayer. In their distress the people cried unto th Lord for help, and he heard their supplications ar sent them deliverance. Thousands believe to-day that in answer to fervent prayer offered up in public assemblies and private circles, in soldiers' tents and at distant firesides, openly and in secret, God blesse our cause, aided our rulers by his wisdom an strength, brought the right men into the right places ple. It is better by far for us to keep an eye to our and gave foresight and courage, until our arms were completely triumphant. The nation acknowledged their indebtedness to God by appointing and observed

ing days of public thanksgiving.

The war being over, a new class of troubles, diff. culties, and perils has arisen. The thoughtful and wise, both in this country and in Europe, have said and believed that our perils of peace after the conthe work of reconstruction both in Church and State ascendancy, and the true policy of government prejustified and counseled secession, that they have been prominent and influential leaders in a church which terness, and ultimately war. Never was there greater

school of high grade stand on a good and permanent financial basis, and emulate her flourishing sister at Kent's Hill. We are expecting plenteous showers of grace this year, and trust that East Maine will yet become like the garden of the Lord.

has everywhere aided, abetted and encouraged treamond in the Chief Executive, never a time to son, and nowhere raised its voice in condemnation of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of manded more than now. This all see, and all admit. It is a time of peril. A mistaken policy a blunder in the chief Executive, never a time to son, and nowhere raised its voice in condemnation of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of the cruelties which, in violation of all the laws of the cruelties which are the reconstruction of a State, may be more disastrous

> Prayer is still the nation's stronghold. He who has guided us through the red sea, will conduct us safely through the wilderness and into the promised land of Calvinistic in doctrine, but seem very cautious abo national rest, if we properly trust in him, and by giving to the public a full, clear and definite statemen prayer lay hold of his wisdom and strength. His of their belief. Some were in favor of making a full ex Spirit can give to truth its all-conquering power, and position of their creed and of putting their Calvinis make the right policy triumph. He can impart the fairly before the world, but others were for a diffe needful wisdom, uprightness and moral courage to the President, to his Cabinet, to Congress, and to all the national and State officials. He can move the great mass of the people through their intellectual and moral convictions. He can secure without further conflict all the rights and privileges which should be uaranteed to all classes, especially to the freedmen. By prayer the people can act directly upon God, and indirectly through him upon these great and vital interests. The more the difficulties thicken around us, and the more imminent the peril of the hour seems to become, the more frequently and fervently should the usually are, and that too in the house which they regard a nation, and especially all Christians, pray. Every one should pray. Do you wish to live for years in strife? Are you willing to experience the evils of another bloody war? If not, pray, we beseech you, for the bloody war? If not, pray, we beseech you, for the help of God in our present affairs; pray often, pray earnestly, pray in faith. Pray for this in your pulpits, in your prayer meetings, in your class and conwould pause for a season of devotional exercise. We erence meetings, around your family altars, and in secret; pray until your desire for righteousness in the They believe strongly in prayer and in the aid of the nation and in the government is fully accomplished.
>
> If the Christian portion of this nation pray thus, and persevere in the true spirit of prayer, Heaven will be pitious, and answers of peace will descend upon But allow one word of caution: Do not lose your

> emper, nor your patience, if what you desire does not come immediately. "Learn to labor and to wait." God will take his own time, and ought to, for he sees the end from the beginning, and knows a thousand things which we cannot understand. We could never learn to trust him, if he gave us no opportunity to youd that point, as presented in their own judgmen wait. Do not be discouraged, therefore, if you do We see from this that they have their eye upon the South wait. Do not be discouraged, therefore, if you do not receive all you desire at once. God may solve this great social, civil and ecclesiastical problem slowly, giving us here a little and there a little. Great minds and unselfish spirits, conscious of being in the right, and confident of the ultimate triumph of truth, remain calm, faithful, patient; while little souls fretful at delay. The negro will ultimately have all his rights, including the right of suffrage. That is from all parts of the church. nevitable. It is only a question of time. He who has broken the chains and set the bondman free, will yet make him a citizen, clothed with all the responsipilities of the elective franchise. It may not be enjoyed this year; it may not come in five years; but t will come at length. The logic of the Declaration of Independence, " the promises of the Constitution of the United States, and the honest principles of true emocracy demand it, and will eventually secure it. There is in right reasoning no refuge from their power. The spirit of the age calls for it, the spirit of the gos-

pel both inspires and requires it. In conclusion, we would say to all, Labor faithfully; do all you can to accomplish your desire; pray earn-estly for the solution of the great problems of reconstruction; and wait then the result with true patience and calm trust in God, that his spirit and his prov idence will sooner or later, by wise and merciful overruling, solve all difficulties and make the right prevail.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECONSTRUCTION

The people were often impatient at Mr. Lincoln hesitation. Unmoved by passion or excitement he took his own time to consider. He examined all possible bearings of his contemplated measures before putting them in operation or announcing them to the him from this deliberate and thorough consideration. He consulted not only the principles of justice and his constitutional obligations, but studied carefully the will of God, as he understood it, in the tendencies of transpiring events. He thus gathered in all the light and wisdom of the hour, listened patiently to all opinions, but acted finally from his own settle convictions. He prayed earnestly for heavenly guidance, and then waited for the Lord to answer prayer. Though slow and cautious in taking a posi ion, having taken it he was firm and successful i maintaining it. We now see that his was the wisest policy. Too hasty executive action might have

We shall be patient with President Johnson if in this thing he chooses to follow the example of his illustrious predecessor. We fear, however, that he is going a little too fast with his reconstruction policy. Such is the disordered and demoralized condition of Southern society, that it seems to us the wiser plan to leave those States for a time under a military government, until things become more settled than they are at present, and until the fervid heat of passion and a disappointed ambition has had time to cool off. It will be wise to keep a military force near at hand n every large Southern city, until the Southern mine settles down to the existing state of things, and the streams of industry begin to flow steadily in their proper channels. It may save both time, treasure and life to "make haste slowly" now. Try the experiment in one State and see how it operates there be fore attempting it in another. The present policy may need some modification. It will certainly be prudent to combine the results of experience with theory. We hope the government will go ahead in this work of reconstruction as fast as it can go safely but we certainly would not for any consideration go any faster than we can go without incurring ne dangers. It is well to reduce the expenses of government as rapidly as is consistent with safety. These things are all new to the administration; the ship of State is crossing an unexplored sea, and the cautious pilot should not imperil the precious cargo and crew

for the sake of saving a little expense.

It is evident that President Johnson does not intend to throw the weight of his official influence in favor negro suffrage. Privately as a man and a citizen he may be in favor of it. If reports are correct, he wishes the freemen to be fully invested with the Ty. Tax Again. rights of citizenship; yet he is very careful not to let that fact appear in any official communication. If it could be done prudently the people would feel greatly relieved to have him publicly express his convictions on this vital question. The conviction is New England, and we judge throughout the entire North, is very clear and deep among all classes, except those who have been in secret sympathy with the rebellion, that the colored citizen should be fully enfranchised, as soon he can safely bear that respon sibility. If God's voice can be heard in the moral convictions of his people, he speaks to the nation now, on this subject, in no ambiguous language. We hope the President's policy will not hinder but help our brethren of a darker bue in securing their natural rights. It has certainly been in the President's power to conduct them towards this promised land. He has had—indeed he may now have—the privilege of becoming as illustrious in history, for enfranchising, as Mr. Lincoln for emancipating the slaves. If in his haste to reconstruct the State governments he shall fail to improve the golden opportunity so that it shall forever pass from his hands, he will lose the brightest jewell that could be placed in his crown. If he fail of this his providential work and duty, if it be his duty, God may forsake him utterly as he forsook Saul, King of Israel, and suffer his administration to end in disaster, both to himself and to the nation. We hope he will be wise, we trust he will. We do not doubt our President's sincerity and honesty. We will cordially support him, and pray that God will guide him into and through the wisest that God will guide him into and through the wises policy for the nation's honor, prosperity and greatner

A CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE IN BOSTON.-The No tional Congregational Council adopted a report, stating that it is desirable to establish a Congregational house, costing \$100,000, in Boston. It is supposed that \$50,000 of this amount can be raised in this city—the remainder in all New England.

THE NATIONAL CONGREGATIONAL CON-

The meetings of this distinguished body of m aymen have been very interesting throughout. Their peakers seemed to be thoroughly impressed with the idea to the peace and prosperity of this nation, than could have been a score of defeats to our armies in the tending it. Most of their time for the last half of th session was taken up in discussing the subject of minist sion or statement of their faith. They are thoroughly

On Thursday of last week the whole council, with the Plymouth, and enjoyed a pleasant time at the sacred spo where their pilgrim fathers first landed upon our shores. The council closed and finally adjourned on Saturday like that idea very much. It is worthy of imitatio

THE ACTION OF THE BISHOPS at their late meet in Erie, Penn., as set forth in the series of Resolutions, sent to all our church papers for publication, will be read with a great deal of interest at this time. It will be a rehow they feel on the great agitating questions of the hour We are greatly obliged to them for what they have pub lished, and hope they will give the church from time time whatever knowledge they can impart with safety to the great cause. We do not ask or desire them to go b ern field-and intend to occupy it so far as Provider opens the way and they can command the right kind of mportance of beginning right, and continuing right in the Southern work. A wrong policy at the beginni may peril every thing. No men in our church und and selfish people become nervous, impatient, and we believe our cause is perfectly safe in their hands. No doubt they desire a free and full expression of opinio

Dr. Coggeshall's Address.-We omitted to m tion last week in our report of the exercises at the Biblical Institute, the address of Dr. Coggeshall, of the Prov idence Conference, delivered before the students in the chapel on Wednesday evening, at the request of the Board of Visitors. It was an impromptu, off hand speech, is the Dr.'s best style. He spoke chiefly on the important of a thorough education for the highest and most perm nent success in the work of the ministry. The Dr. migh with some propriety be considered istorical, and antiquarian society, a walking cyclopæd of facts, names, dates, and statistics, so that he has alway on hand an abundance of materials for appropriate illustration, which he very happily and successfully used of

THE SUNDAY LAW IN BOSTON.-We have been med from good authority that the Mayor of this city has notified the parties concerned that all liquor shop and places of business must be closed on Sundays, or h will rigidly enforce the law. We are glad to hear this. The moral convictions of this city and the State will with the Mayor in this necessary and important work He began a good work when he vetoed the bill to ope the Public Library; consistent with the position he the took, he proposes to complete the work. We hope and trust he will receive the hearty support of all good people

IMPORTANT TO SOME .- Quite a number of subscrib

We shall hereafter go over the list more carefully and frequently, and stop all whose time has expired. As the e to which payment is made is printed on the paper with the address, all may see how their accounts stand.

A NEW STANDARD OF RESPECTABILITY.-Rev. Ed wards A. Park, D.D., Professor in Andover Theological Seminary, is, by the Boston Journal of the 22d inst., repo the debates of the National Congregational Council or the 21st inst., then in session in this city, as saying that "any man who had passed through three years of theologica study, and had read the Scriptures in the original tongue and was not a Calvinist, was not a respectable man." italics are our own. We have no doubt of the Professor sincerity in that remark, nor of his fidelity in teaching the same to the students of the Seminary. Those of u who are not "respectable," according to that standard are glad to have the great, influential and leading mer like Prof. Park speak out their honest convictions full and freely on this subject, for the conduct of many minis ters of that denomination towards preachers of our ow church is fully explained by that remark, and made con sistent with that sentiment. Comments, beyond what ou readers can make for themselves, are unneces

THE WESTERN CONFERENCE OF UNITARIANS OPENS their session at Cincinnati on the 14th inst. Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston, preached the opening sermon, which was said to be very able, advocating a broad Christian churc omposed of all of any and every creed who are willing to join in building up the kingdom of God. The atter was large, and their various societies were reported in thriving and prosperous condition. Their complaint is that they have too few laborers for the many fields which are opening to them in the great West.

ALL IN FAVOR OF THE MOTION SAY AYE .- Shall rally, another splendid charge for new subscribers to the Herald, and the victory will be ours. Allow us to say once more, brethren, about face, forward march, double quick, charge! When each man has obtained two new subscribers for the old Herald, let him halt, order arms, an rest. Our congratulatory address and recommendations for promotions will be reserved until the smoke of battle has cleared away, and Adjutant General Rand has made his final report. The church and Zion's Herald expect every man to do his duty." Our final exhortation to all

JULY.—The usual Union Meeting under the auspices of the State Temperance Alliance will be held at Island Grove, Abington, Mass, on the 4th proximo. Rev. Dr. Barrows, of Chelsea, will be among the speakers. This neeting is always attended by more people than any other

THE ANNUAL EXERCISES OF THE WESLEYAN UNI ERSITY FOR 1865 are published among the notices on the next page. Do not fail to read the bill of fare for PARDONS GRANTED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON .- Th

Washington correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertise writes under date of June 22d:

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY.—The third an nual report of the Directors of this institution shows that the receipts last year were \$4,151, the disbursement mainder, \$1,002 was added to the permanent fund Ninety four new shares were disposed of. The whole number thus far sold is 376. Owing to the unsettled state of business affairs, growing out of the close of

war, and the increasing demands of charitable and religious organizations upon the public in consequence of the war, only a beginning has been made towards securing the proposed permanent fund of \$25,000. The sum of \$1,002 has been collected and as much more

promised for it.

Now is the time for our churches in and near Boston is procure a share in this Library, already well supplied with valuable theological books, for the use and benefit of their pastor. In doing this they will benefit themselves ibuting thus to the means of knowledge for the preacher. We purchased a share long ago for our own use. If the itinerants were not liable to move every year they would purchase for themselves; as it is, the churcher should do this for their pastor, whoever he may be. Le the preachers stir up the people to this good work. The Library is at 41 Tremont Street, up stairs in the third story. We were told the other day that Isaac Rich, Esq., had subscribed and paid for a share for the Bromfie Street preachers. A few of our churches have secured shares. We commend the subject to the attention of all, believing it to be important and worthy of a liberal

DEGREES CONFERRED .- According to the Wester Christian Advocate of the 21st inst., the following degrees were conferred by McKendree College at its Commencement, on the 15th inst.: The degree of B.S. on G. O. Bailey, T. N. Livesay, James Neville, Val. C. Rucker. The degree of A.B. on John Earp, E. A. Hoit. Nelson S. Cobleigh received the degree of A.M., in course, and Rev. O. W. Pollard, Principal of Grand Prairie Seminary, Onarga, Ill., A.M., honoris causa. Rev. Joseph Denison, President of Kansas Agricultural College, Kanat Adrian College, Michigan, th orary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Hon. Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro', N. Y., and that of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Hiram Mattison, of New

MISSIONARY FOR THE SOUTH APPOINTED .- Just a we go to press we learn that Bishop Ames has appointed "Rev. Gilbert Haven, D.D.," a missionary to the Southern work in Vicksburg, Miss. This is a very suitable apntment, and we have no doubt that the new missioner will be serviceable to the cause of God in laying the right foundations for our church in the valley of the Lower

MINUTES OF THE MAINE CONFERENCE are neatly blished in a pamphlet of 30 pages by J. P. Magee.

Books and Periodicals Received.

Miss MacKenzie, by Anthony Trollope. New York: Har er & Brothers; Boston: A. Williams & Co. The Sunday Magazine for June, Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, and The Ladies' Friend for July, from A

Living Age, Nos. 1007-08, from the Publishers Harper's Magazine for July, from A. Williams & Co., Bos-ton, contains an illustrated article on Prison Life; Washoe Revisited (3d paper); Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men; besides a great deal more.

Theo Leigh. by Annie Thomas. Harper & Brothers. York: A. Williams & Co., Boston. Harper's History of the Great Rebellion, No. 12. Price 30 cents. A. Williams & Co. The many beautiful, large and lifelike illustrations, combined with large, fair type, and first rate paper, will make this when completed the most desirable history of the Rebellion.

Allas, containing four maps to illustrate the first volume the History of Julius Cæsar. Harper & Brothers; A. W liams & Co. This is beautifully executed, and a very desir ble help to the reader of the history.

CHRONOLOGICAL DISCIPLINE.

The parts in italics are now omitted, the dates of omi on being placed on the right, while those of insertion are at a different time from the section or paragraph, the dat is placed in the line with brackets enclosing the inserted or omitted parts, the date of insertion being placed at the beginning and that of omission at the end. SECTION IV .- Concluded from last week.

d. Slavery. C. Quest.—What (regulations shall be made 1804) (1804 shall be done) for the extirpation of the (crying 1804) evil of (African 1804) slavery?

Ans. 1. We declare that we are (more than ever 1804) (1804 as much as ever) convinced of the great evil of (African convinced of th

tone ever 1804) (1804 as much as ever)
convinced of the great evil of (African
1804) slavery which still exists in these 1804
United States, and do most earnestly recommend to the Yearly Conferences, Quarterly
Meetings, and to those who have the oversight of austricts and circuits, to be exceedingly cautious what persons they admit to afficiantatations in our church; and in the case of future admission to official stations, to require such security of those who hold slaves, for the emancipation of them, immediately or gradually as the laws of the States respectively and the circumstances of the case will admit: and the circumstances of the case will admit and we do fully authorize all the Yearly Con-ferences to make whatever regulations the judge proper in the present case, respecting the admission of persons to official stations in our shorts.

our church.

Therefore no slaveholder shall be eligible to any official station in our church hereafter, where the laws of the State in which he lives will admit of emancipation and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom

dom.

We believe that the buying, selling or holding of human beings, to be used as chattels, is contrary to the laws of God and nature, and inconsistent with the Golden Rule and with that rule in our Discipline which requires all who desire to continue among us to "do no harm," and to "avoid evil of every kind." We therefore affectionately admonish all our therefore affectionately admonish all our preachers and people to keep themselves pure from this great evil, and to seek its extirpation by all lawful and Christian

means.

2. When any traveling preacher becomes 1808 an owner of a slave or slaves, by any means, he shall forfeit his ministerial character in our church, unless he execute, if it be practicable, a legal emancipation of such slaves, conformably to the laws of the State in which he lives.

conformably to the laws of the State in which he lives.

3. Every member of the society who sells a slave (1804 except at the request of the slave in cases of mercy and humanity, agreeably to the judgment of a committee of the male members of the society appointed by the preacher who has charge of the circuit), shall immediately, after full proof, be excluded the society.

And if any member of our society purchase a slave, the ensuing Quarterly Conference shall determine on the number of years in which the slave so purchased would work out the price of his purchase. And the person so purchusing shall, immediately after such determination, execute a legal instrument for the manumission of such slave, at the expiration of the term determined by the Quarterly Meeting. And in default of his executing such instrument of manumission, or on his refusal to submit his case to the judgment of

Meeting. And in default of his executing such instrument of manumission, or on his refusal to aubuit his case to the judgment of the Quarterly Meeting, such member shall be excluded the society. Provided, also, that in case of a female slave, is shall be inserted in the aforesaid instrument of manumission, that all of her children who shall be born during the years of her servitude shall be free at the following times, viz.: Every female child at the age of twenty-one, and every male child at the age of twenty-five.

1804 PROVIDED, ALBO, that if a member of our society shall buy a slave with a certificate of future emancipation, the terms of emancipation shall notwithstanding be subject to the decision of the Quartexly Meeting Conference.

decision of the Quarterly Meeting Conference.

NEVERTHELESS, if the members of our society executing the said instrument of manumission judge it proper, he may fix the times of manumission of the children of the female slaves before mentioned, at an earlier age than that prescribed above.

The members of our societies in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee shall be exempted from the operation of the above rules.

Whereas the lanes of some of the States do not admit of emancipating slaves without a special act of the Legislature.

3 The General Conference ruthorizes each Annual Conference to form their oven regulations relative to the buying and selling slaves.

regulations relative to the buying and selling slaves.

3. All our preachers shall prudently enforce upon our members the necessity of teaching their slaves to read the word of God; and to allow them time to attend upon the public worship of God on our regular days of divine service.

4. The preachers and other members of 1804 our society are requested to consider the subject of negro slavery with deep attention till the ensuing General Conference; and that they impart to the General Conference, through the medium of the Yearly Conferences or otherwise, any important thoughts upon the subject, that the Conference may have full light, in order to take further steps toward eradicating this enormous will from that part of the church of God to which they are united.

0. The Annual Conferences are discord to

that part of the church of God to which they are united.

The Annual Conferences are directed to draw up addresses for the gradual emancipation of the slaves, to the legislatures of the States in which no general laws have been passed for that purpose. These addresses shall urge, in the most respectful but pointed manner, the necessity of a law for the gradual emancipatson of the staves; proper committees shall be appointed, by the Annual Conferences, out of the most respectable of our friends for the conducting of the business; and the presidiny elders, elders, deacons and

traveling preachers, shall procure as many proper signatures as possible to the addresses, and give all the assistance in their power in every respect to aid the committees, and to further this blessed undertaking. Let this be continued, from year to year, till the desired end be accomplished.

Let our preachers from time to time, as occasion serves, admonish and exhort all slaves to render due respect and obedience to the commands and interests of their respective masters.

the commands and interests of their respective masters.

Our colored preachers and official members shall have all the privileges which are usual to others in the District and Quarterly Conferences, where the usages of the country do not forbid it. And the Presiding Eldershall hold for them a separate District Conference (where the number of the colored local preachers will justify it 1856) (1856 when in his judgment it shall be expedient).

5 The [Annual Conferences 1848] [1848 Bishops] may employ colored preachers to travel and preach where their services are judged necessary; provided that no one shall judged necessary; provided that no one shall be so employed without having been recommended according to the form of Discipling mended [according 1824] [1824 by a Quarterly Conference]

NOTE .- The last two paragraphs form a new section 1856, and omitted in 1864, as the colored are arranged onferences separate from the whites.

Dr. Dio Lewis, long identified with the cause of pin l education, and whose system of light gymnastics is peen adopted in nearly all the schools, seminaries colleges of the United States, and to some extent in Gn Britain, has established a Seminary for young ladies Lexington, Mass. Among the teachers employed nental and moral training are Theodore D. Weld nany years Principal of the Eagleswood School in No lerscy, and I. N. Carleton, A.M., formerly Professor Classics in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Dr. Lo has the management of the Physical Training.

This School was opened last October, after many you

of thought and preparation. The buildings purchased this purpose are truly admirable. They are very land sunny, airy, and happily arranged. The halls for gynchic exercises, social gatherings and other purposes large. Lexington is more than two hundred feet shother see, free from fogs, and famous for its healthfulness The first school year has just closed with a two de examination, which was attended by many well be riends of education. The gymnastic exercises were son thing wonderful. Many of the young ladies came up valids, but closed the year with a remarkable detail ment of muscular activity and endurance. Some v began as invalids, ended the year by frequently walk en or twelve miles. The muscular roundness, grace novement and queenly bearing that pervaded the wh

school excited general attention. The results of this training, as reflected in the insti rual accomplishments, elicited the warmest praise from centlemen who attended the examination to determine he interest of education, the influence of thorough pho cal training upon intellectual progress. A well be gentleman, a graduate of Harvard, declared that habit ever heard such fine recitations in Latin, not even Harvard College. Another eminent teacher warmly a of this school excelled. Indeed the theory entertained all thinkers in regard to the intimate relation between ound, vigorous body, and a vigorous, healthy mind he received in the results of the first year's training of school a striking illustration.

We learn that not less than fifteen teachers have be engaged for next year, and we confidently believe the he School will rise into a grand success, and contribe not a little to inaugurate a new era in female education

ACTION OF THE HISHOPS. At a meeting of the Bishops, held in connection Drs. Durbin and Harris, Missionary Secretaries, at Lo Penn., the following resolutions were passed, and order

to be published, namely: 1. Resolved, That as bishops of the Methodist Epise pal Church, we rejoice at the overthrow of the ternile's bellion, which threatened our National existence, and a render thanksgiving to Almighty God for his signiles

render thanksgiving to Almighty God for his signal me
cies to our country.

2. That while we reverently bow under the chasteng
hand of God, we deeply lament the death of Preside
Lincoln, by the hand of an assassin, and we tender
President Johnson, who succeeds to the chair of the
Magistrate of the Union, our confidence and heart so
port in such measures as shall restore harmony to
Union, give equal rights to all, and honorably prese
peace with all nations.

3. That we recognize the governing hand of Godis
controlling the National conflict as to cause the destruct
of slavery throughout the rebellious States.

of slavery throughout the rebellious States.

4. That in the removal of the great evil from amounts, we consider that the great cause which led to the so aration from us, of both the Wesleyan Methodists of the country, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South has passed away, and we trust the day is not far distant when there shall be but one organization which shall enhance the whole Methodist family in the United States.

5. Especially would we region if there could be age eral union of all Methodists who agree in doctrine, all who are loyal to the General Government, and who approach to the evil of slavery in the approaching Composed to the evil of slavery in the approaching Composed to the evil of slavery in the approaching Composed to the evil of slavery in the approaching Composed to the evil of slavery in the approaching Composed to the evil of slavery in the approaching Composed to the evil of slavery in the approaching Composed to the evil of slavery in the approaching Composed to the evil of slavery in the approaching Composed to the evil of slavery in the approaching Composed to the evil of slavery in the approaching Composed to the evil of slavery in the approaching Composed to the evil of slavery in the approaching Composed to the evil of slavery in the approaching Composed to the evil of slavery in the approaching Composed to the evil of the evil

opposed to the evil of slavery, in the approaching of tenary of Methodism, which occurs in 1866.

6. But we, as officers of the church, have no authority of the church, have no authority of the church of the church.

tenary of Methodism, which occurs in 1886.

6. But we, as officers of the church, have no authors to originate any plans of union, and are bound to adhestrictly to the provisions of the Discipline and the directions of the General Conference.

7. We hereby extend a cordial welcome to all minters and members of whatever branch of Methodism, will unite with us on the basis of our loyal and antisvery Discipline; and we declare our desire to laber whatever way we are able to promote the unity and in perity of our common cause.

8. That we will occupy, so far as practicable, the fields in the Southern States which may be opened for and which give promise of success, and that our minimum shall be alike to the white and colored population.

9. That, to our loyal brethren in the South who for to a union with us, we declare, that, in accordance with directions of our General Conference, we shall est in a spirit of Christian charity, to send such minises from time to time as shall be necessary to care for a people, irrespective of color, who shall place themsels under our charge, and to provide for such ministers shall be received by our Annual Conferences.

D. W. CLARK, Secretary of the Boni.

Erie, June 15, 1865.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES ORLEANS .- Rev. Rufus Gerrish writes, under dan June 8: "You will rejoice with me in the fact that " Lord Jesus has given us ten of the strongest conversion.

I have been made acquainted with. This is to prove the not all the vital power of Christianity has departed in the willingness to labor in prayer, in our social meeting for the salvation of souls and the increase of the rest work. My soul has been called out in adoring grains to God for the strength he has given me; for out of nine years of my itinerant life, the last Sabbath in Mr was the first one I have been laid aside from crying,

hold, behold the Lamb!"" NORTH EASTON, ME .- Rev. H. S. Smith write, 19: "Of late the Lord has been reviving his work in the place under the labors of Rev. Chas. Nichols, of Ross. A goodly number have found peace, and still we look

Chunch Sold.-The North Russell Street was sold last week by the trustees at public such \$12,000, Wm. S. Kyle, Esq , being the purchaser. organ, furniture, and upholstering were not include the sale. The Society have the privilege of worker there until their new church on Temple Street is real occupancy, which will be about the 1st of September. CHURCH EXTENSION IN MISSOURI .- A meeting held on Friday, June 8, in the Union M. E. Church Louis, and a " Church Extension Society for the Mint and Arkansas Conference" was organized, with Dr. Of for president; the managers are all laymen well in the society is " to extend and establish our Christian fluence and power throughout the bounds of said (or ence, and to secure suitable houses of public worth) uch other church property as may promote the

er suitable men from older Conferences to supply necessities of this part of the work, and to proceed rom the Missionary Society toward their support ing a committee " to prepare an appeal to loyal Mediate ministration t ministers, traveling and local, and to teachers, mail female, encouraging them to emigrate to Misself the Arkaneas and assist us in the reconstruction of Christication;" calling attention to "the great impossing the contraction of the great impossing the great im of extending missionary labor by our church among treedmen of the entire South, and of receiving them and identifying them with the M. E. Charch; make the Presiding Elders to "organize the colored ments of our Church to the colored treed of our Church into classes and appoint pastors over wherever necessary; "approving the "plan of rec ing our Church in the Southern country, foreshed ing our Church in the Southern country, lorestern the action of our last General Conference, by present the entire gospel, organizing churches, and ad ministers and members who are in full sympathy wind anti-slavery doctrines and Discipline. Since this said was organized the Church has made her first responsible its claims. On the following Sunday morning the Land Control of the Church has made a contribute the came to be control of the church has a contribute the came to be contributed. this cause to his people, who at once made a contra of three thousand five hundred dollars, which they exp to make up to five thousand.

DEVISING LIBERAL THINGS -The National Con-

the raising of \$750,000, to be appropriated as follows:
\$300,000 to the American Home Missionary Society,
\$250,000 to the American Missionary Association, and
\$200,000 for building churches.

were 1,489 marriages by Methodist ministers; 1,407 by
Catholics; 807 by Episcopalians; 613 by Presbyterians; 491 by Baptists. About one in thirteen of the deaths were of colored persons. There were 2,089 deaths from consumption, and 1,598 burial of soldiers.

DELEGATES TO THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL. The total number of delegates in the council, according to the correct roll, is 521, as follows: Maine 43; New Hampshire 40; Vermont 31; Massachusetts 109; Connecticut 57; Rhode Island 4; New York 40; New Jersey 2; Pennsylvania 5; Delaware 1; Maryland 2; Ohio 30; Michigan 27; Indiana 3; Illinois 40; Iowa 32; Minnesota 10; Missouri 1; Tennessee 1; Kansas 6; Nebraska 2 : Idaho 1 : Colorado 2 : California 4 : Oregon 1; Wisconsin 27; Honorary members 28-United States 11; Foreign 17; total delegates and honorary members

BAPTIST MISSIONS .- The Baptist Missionary Union have decided to ask the churches for \$175,000 for the fornow 15 stations in Asia occupied by 41 resident missionaries, with 400 out-stations and nearly 500 native preachers. 469 churches with 35,000 members.

The New York Christian Times says that : Rev. Rafael Mexico, formally recanted the errors of that church on recently taken place.

Two thousand persons were confirmed in one day, in New York, by Archbishop McCloskey.

The First Evangelical Congregational Church of Baltimore was organized. May 17th, with about thirty mem-

port a membership of 70,302, and 135,553 Sunday School Scholars.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Rufus Gerrish, a local preacher stationed at Or-

ference, was unanimously elected President of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female Collge at have not yet learned whether or not the Doctor will ac-

Rev. Drs. J. B. M'Ferrin and A. L. P. Green, promi nent Southern Methodist preachers, and rabid secessionists, have recently returned to Nashville, their former place of residence, and taken the oath of allegiance.

We are pleased to learn that our correspondent, Thrace Talmon, whose real name is E. T. H. Putnam, has been appointed Preceptress of the Wesleyau Academy at Wil-

Real Admiral Samuel F. Dupont died at the Lapierre House in Philadelphia on the morning of the 23d instant, after an honorable career of fifty years in the service of his country. This distinguished naval officer was a native of New Jersey. He entered the naval service as early as 1815. He rose steadily in rank, assuming command of a ship in 1836, and commading the U.S. frigate Congress in 1845. In every position he showed himself an accomplished seaman and a man of genuine ability. But he will ever be known in history for his brilliant capture of the Port Royal forts on the 7th of November. 1861. It was the first great naval expedition undertaken in the war of the rebellion, and much depended upon the results. The two main rebel works were very strong, and were two and a half miles apart on the opposite sides of the channel. Dupont arranged a novel plan of attack, which was, that his nine war steamers should revolve in a circle, delivering their fire at the two forts successively as they came round. It was the right plan for the occasion, and was prosecuted with such skill and energy that in four hours the rebel flag was hauled down. For this brilliant service Admiral, then Captain, Dupont, on the recommendation of President Lincoln, received the thanks of Congress. He was afterwards promoted in rank, and commanded one of the expeditionary attacks on Fort Sumter. Lately he had not been in active service.

Mrs. Seward, wife of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, died at Washington on the 21st inst., in the sixtieth year of her age. Mrs. Seward hastened to the capital on receiving the intelligence of the attempted assassination of her husband and son, and has since watched tion of a wife and mother. Her constitution, before feeble, has given way under the burden of toil, care and anxiety through which she has passed.

Mr. Frederick Seward is now considered out of danger. He is able to leave his bed and set up for a short time each day, and it is believed that in a week or two he will

Boston Corbett wrote the other day in a lady's album : "Andersonville, the blackest spot on earth, was made bright and glorious by the saving presence of God. His providence also was manifest in delivering me from that place, and making me the agent of his swift retribution the assassin of our beloved President, Abraham Lin

Hon. David Davis, of Bloomington, Ill., Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois, is to administer on the estate of Abraham Lin-The estate is valued at \$75,000.

The Governor's Council have confirmed the nomina tion of Col. Wm. S. King, and he is now appointed for three years as " Constable of the Commonwealth." His duties are to suppress the illegal traffic in strong drink. gambling, and houses of ill fame. He is said to be an energetic, brave man. We hope he will proceed at once to his work, and faithfully and successfully perform the

The English papers are in high glee over the birth of another prince, a second son to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and announce that " Her Royal Highness, the Prinat 18 minutes past 1 P. M." At last accounts mother and

first gun on Fort Sumter, committed suicide near Rich-

will visit New England.

Miss Maria Mitchell, formerly of Nantucket, has been invited to the professional chair of astronomy of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The Astronomical Observatory of this institution was erected at an expense of \$15,000, and contains most valuable instruments It is reported that Admiral Farragut is to be in Boston

Rev. Amos Learoyd, of the British Wesleyan Confer ence, died in great peace at Oldham, on Sunday, June 4, in the seventy-first year of his age and the forty-third of

on the 4th of July proximo.

M. Thiers, the historian of "The Consulate and the Empire," recently made a speech in the French Legislature on the finances, and took occasion to urge on the French government the expediency of a prompt and final with-

drawal of the French from Mexico. A Paris letter in the Nord says: " The Emperor Na. poleon astonishes everybody by his unalterable health. Bodily weariness, enormous heat, fatigue from worknothing overcomes him. He is always bright and well, the first to be ready, while some of his suite appear singu-

larly fatigued." Baron James de Rothschild of Paris, Baron Anselm de Rothschild of Vienna, Baron Adolphe de Rothschild of Naples, and Baron Charles de Rothschild of Frankfort, accompanied by their families, are now all collected together in London, on the occasion of the marriage of Evelina de Rothschild, second daughter of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M. P., with Ferdinand de Rothschild, second

son of the great Vienna capitalist. Mrs. Cobden, the widow of the late Richard Cobden. has declined the offer, from Lord Palmerston, of a pension of £1500-\$7000-per annum, though expressing a grateful sense for the kindness thus manifested by the Crown and proffered by the Administration.

VITAL STATISTICS OF PHILADELPHIA.—The following statistics of one of our largest cities may interest

WEEKLY SUMMARY. Miscellaneous. RESTORATION -The President had an interview with

the South Carolina delegation June 24. He said the States never had been out of the Union, therefore we had not to deal with the question of reconstruction but restoration. The white and the black man must be emancipated and the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution of the United States must be accepted before a State government would be recognized. As the dispatch reads, he said, "Let each State judge of the depository of its own political power." It is not perfectly clear what he meant by that; whether each State is to judge of the character an eign work in the current year. With this they propose to efficiency of its depository; or whether each State shall re-open the missions in Africa, and to advance the work in judge what class of men shall compose the depository of China and among the Shans in Burmah. They have political power. Under the old rule the blacks and poor whites had no political power, and if the old rulers are recognized as the "State" they will of course make themselves the exclusive "depositories of political power," to the exclusion of others, provided the President is to be Diaz Martinez, late a priest of the Romish Church in understood to permit them so to do. But this would not agree with these good words : " The loyal men, who were Sunday morning, May 21st, covenanting to conform to compelled to bow and submit to the rebellion, should, now the doctrine and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal that the rebellion is ended, stand equal to loyal men every-Church. The ceremony took place at the Church of the where." Judge Frost, of the delegation, said the war he Ascension. This is the third case of the kind which has demonstrated that the idea that slavery is an element of political strength and moral power is a delusion; and the old notion respecting State rights is an error. What they want is a governor to restore law and order, and they accept the President's conditions; they named Mr. Aiken and four other rebels for the President to select from. The President was not then prepared to tell them who he should

CONSIDERING THE QUESTION .- A public meeting was held in this city at Fancuil Hall, June 21, relative to the question of the reconstruction of the Southern States. Hon. Theophilus Parsons occupied the chair. Hon. Richard H. Dana addressed the meeting. He

leans, died in that place June 23, in the 50th year of his said that a man who has conquered a highwayman is not age. He was fully prepared, and died gloriously in the obliged to let the robber up when he says he is done fighting. The villain may justly be held until disarmed. So Rev. L. D. Barrows, D.D., of the New England Con-erence, was unanimously elected President of the New justice, "have a right to hold the rebels in the grasp of war until we have obtained whatever the public safety Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., on Tuesday of last week. We and the public faith require." The public safety requires that there shall be no distinction on account of color, but "to introduce to the voting franchise four millions of slaves is a revolution. If we do not secure that now in the time of revolution, it can never be secured except by a new revolution." Let President Johnson's plan of first leaving the question to the loyal people be tried, and if that fail then the general government must 'attend to the atter, irrespective of the action of the rebellious States.

Letters were read, from Gov. Andrew, A. H. Bullock, Hon, A. H. Rice, and Hon, C. G. Loring. All advocated a basis for suffrage having no regard for color. Governor Andrew believed it would be disastrous for the government to give up the power it now exercises over the late rebel States, until the loyal element is thoroughly organized. At present the only safe way is to protect the loyal military power.

How a REBEL GENERAL VIEWS IT .- When Jeff. Thompson surrendered he gave some advice to his soldiers, and among other things he informed them of their legal situation, saying: "You must remember now that you have no rights, and can only claim such as may be given to you by the conquerors, and the less you say about politics, until you have become naturalized, the better for you." Who has stated the legal status of the South more correctly than Jeff. Thompson? There is with him no doubt respecting rights. The United States has the whole category of "Southern Rights," to give guaranteed to them before the rebellion. They canno claim these rights for they rejected the government that gave them, denied its authority to bestow them, and as Thompson says: "We have fought for four long and bloody years for our rights and have lost." In saying vou have no rights," it is evident that he included all ebeldom, and not the soldiers only and as individuals; for he says : " The Yankees have won the negro, and you must let them dispose of him as they please." The words imply that the rebellious portion of the country had lost "rights" as a government.

A TEST OF LOYALTY.—General Wells says that two years' residence at Alexandria has convinced him that taking the oath of allegiance was no test of loyalty, con-sequently he was not surprised when the vote of the oathof-allegiance loyalists disclosed that the rabid secession candidates were elected. So these men, who swore alle giance to the government that they might the more effectually thwart it, form a part of the "loyal" Legislature of the new government of Virginia. These men were be sufficiently recovered to visit his home in Albany, as If the black man had voted, would his ignorance and elected by white men, who were said to be Unionists degradation have sent worse men to the Legislature; worse than traffickers in the bodies and souls of men, perjurers, traitors ?

> BRAVE SOLDIERS .- When General Slocum was well comed to his home in Syracuse, N. Y., he paid the following just compliment to the private soldiers of the

"The field of battle is not the only test of courage and manliness in the life of a soldier. The long and fatiguing marches, the labor in trenches, the short allowance of food, are all tests as severe as any presented by battle. I have seen the men of my command, after working waist-deep in water, building bridges over the rivers, and roads through the swamps of the Carolinas, go quietly to their tents, and without a change of clothing make an ear of corn supply the place of the usual ration. I have seen this frequently, and never yet heard a word of complaint. Happily, all these things are now over. The soldier's work is done, and well done. They return to you better men, physically and mentally, than when they left you; and I am confident you will find the great mass of them uninjered in morals. Open your shops to them, give them good employment and I am certain you will find them as faithful as citizens as they have been as soldiers."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S DESPATCH.—The following "The field of battle is not the only test of courage and

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S DESPATCH .- The following despatch from President Johnson was read in the Nation cess of Wales, gave birth to a son on Saturday, June 13, al Council of Congregationalists in this city on the 20th

inst:

Washington, June 19, 1865.

Gov. Wm. Buckingham, Moderator of the National Congregational Council: I receive with profound thanks the despatch of your Council. In the arduous and embarrassing duties devolved upon me I feel the need of the congregational expressions.

mond on the 17th instant, by blowing his brains out with a gun. A memorandum found among his papers, states that he could not live under the government of the United States—that he preferred death to doing so.

The Providence Journal announces as an interesting fact that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has a grandson who is a native of Rhode Island. Mrs. Senator Sprague and family are quite as well as could be expected.

Taking duties devolved upon me I feel the need of the cooperation and sympathy of the people, and the assistance of the Great Ruler of the universe.

These duties I shall endeavor to discharge honestly and to the best of my judgment, with the conviction that the best interests of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, will be preserved and promoted by the success and permanency of our country. Let us all labor to that end, and the mission upon which this people have been sent among the nations of the world will be accomplished.

Not Belliconer.

NOT BELLIGERENT .- Secretary Seward has officially anounced that England and France have acknowledge some time in July, with his whole family. After that, he the end of the war, and ceased to grant belligerent righ to the South, with the exception, on the part of England, President Hill, of Harvard College, is to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Williams College this year.

Of permitting Confederate craisers to enter British ports once more, and on leaving granting them twenty-four hours' protection from American cruisers in port, the latter not being permitted to leave till the Con been gone twenty-four hours. Secretary Seward cor plains of England for this rule, now that all excuse for it

SETTLING INDIANS.—The President directs Hon. W. P. Dale, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to impress upon the Indians the necessity of adopting the habits of civilized life, as the wild lands of the country are fast becoming settled, so that it is impracticable for the Indians to naintain their present mode of life. They must settle and live peaceably or perish.

No BLOCKADE.-Now that Texas is in our posse President Johnson has rescinded the blockade of the ports west of the Mississippi. The proclamation takes effect,

I HAVE FALLEN IN LOVE WITH IT.—The new illustrated Webster is beautiful. It is the dictionary of dictionaries. I have fallen in love with it So has my wife, and so have my children. Charles has begun to study it. Looking at a picture he says: "Here is a parapet. What is a parapet?" Look it up my son." "O here is the word—parapet," etc., etc. And so he goes on—Hon. J. C. Pichard, Supt. Public Instruction, Wisconsin.

At a Union caucus held in Concord, N. H., June

21, Colonel Walter Harriman was nominated for Sec-retary of State, and Col. Peter Sanborn, the present incumbent, for State Treasurer.

June 12, Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, issued a proclamation calling a State convention to amend the

On the 20th of Jane the Ohio Union State Convention nominated Gen. J. D. Cox for Governor.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has declared it to be the duty of the general government to give equal rights to all the cirizens of the States lately in rebellion, without regard to color.

On Tuesday of last week Gov. Pierrepont's message was read before the Legislature assembled at Richmond. He tells them negro suffrage is none of their business, year, 15,591 births, and 6,752 marriages. Four sets of triplets were reported. About 43 per cent. of the men married were born in other countries. One woman over 80 years old was married to a man under 50. There extended to a class of whites now excluded.

June 23, Secretary Stanton notified Gen. Dix that the United States flag floated over the forts of Galveston, Texas, June 5. At the date of the Secretary's writing

Gen. Sheridan had probably arrived at Galveston. A terrible railroad accident occurred in Indiana, June 22. A freight train collided with a soldiers' train, and 5 men were killed and 150 wounded.

The government is now prepared to deliver the las ries of 7-30 notes. Only \$140,000,000 now remain.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of mons, oranges, vegetables, etc., have been distributed mong the troops encamped around Washington by the

The friends of temperance in Maine are making re ewed efforts for the suppression of the salling of intox icating drinks.

Encouraging accounts are received of the crops through The destitution in South Carolina is great, owing to the

carcity of food. Camden and Columbia were lately sacked by a mob who took what they pleased. The government issued over 200,000 pounds of me and flour to the poor in Atlanta, Ga., in one week There are 30,000 people in that vicinity to be fed by gov-

A dispatch from New Westminster, capital of British columbia, says that the work of stringing the wires of the Russian telegraph line was commenc

city by Col. Bulkley. The \$1000 dressing case at the Chicago Sanitary Fair r the prettiest girl in Chicago, was voted to Miss Anna . Wilson, who received 1073 votes to 1068 for anoth ady, and 722 for a third. The whole number of votes a dollar each, was 3471. The committee very sensibly greed not to publish the list of scattering ballots.

It is stated that there are now in Mexico about fort thousand European troops, all told. Of these, twenty-eight thousand are French, mostly Zouaves, eight thousand rians, and four thousand Belgians.

On Sunday, April 30, Brigham Toung and one of his Bishops in their sermons "counseled," which in Mormon parlance means ordered, the faithful to shoot down any Gentile" seen walking with a Mormon female. The next evening a soldier, who was walking quietly along e streets of Salt Lake City with a young lady, was bro tally assaulted and knocked down by three ruffians, and thers were grossly insulted. There are hundreds of acres planted with cotton in Lo

Angelos County, Cal. Petitions are coming into the Legislature of Ne Hampshire, praying that honorable body to pass a resolu tion instructing their delegation in Congress to use their afluence for the passage of an act taxing all Govern ment securities. These petitioners claim that persons wealth are converting their property into national bonds escape taxation, which course tends greatly to increase the taxes of the laboring class and those of moderat

The new American Ocean Steamship Line at New York has 2,000,000 dollars subscribed, and it is said the capital can be quickly doubled. The line is to consist of seven first class steamships, each ship to cost a million. The capital of the company is to be \$7,000,000. The work has already commenced

A Massachusetts and a Connecticut regim reated to 1,000 boxes of strawberries and other delica cies in New York, June 20, in conformity to previous arangements which are to apply to other returning veter-

There were heavy rains last week in different section Miss Clara Barton, a Massachusetts lady, is publish list of the missing men of the army, to be posted in the

different towns throughout the Union. Capt. Wirse, keeper of the Andersonville prison, is to e tried for murder. Dick Turner, keeper of the Libby prison, has been re

rested. His presence in Richmond was detected by lored woman. A man called Col. Gayley, who is said to have offer

reward of a million of dollars for the murder of Pres dent Lincoln, is confined at Fortress Monroe. A colored man was admitted as a witness in an Illinois ourt, June 15. He is the first colored witness admitted in

the trial of a case in that State. Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, in an interdoing so he would be sustained by an overwhelming ma

Poreign. SPARE HIM. - The London Times in pleading for mer ev for Gen. Lee, presents the following singular argu-

" He alone lost a decisive battle. He alone suffered a absolute and irremediable disaster. Never before, in the whole history of the war, was a victory followed up, a route made complete, or an army compelled to surrender. Never before was a General in chief taken prisoner in the

How LITTLE THE END .- Of the late rebellion the

on on Times says:

"The whole course of this civil war has been unique in its character. The Confederate leaders did more than in insurgent chiefs have ever done, and ended with less o show for it. Theirs was no 'Provisional' Government in the content of the confederate of the c organized in secresy and maintained at hazard. For four lears they claimed place openly, and not unreasonably among the States of the world. If the Confederate Gov among the States of the world. If the Confederate Government was not 'recognized' in diplomatic form, it obtained, at any rate, every other kind of acknowledgment. It was known on the Exchanges of Europe, and contracted loans on no unfavorable terms. It found its way into our Yeer Books and geographies, and became for its brief term of existence a genuine political reality. Posterity may turn even to the respectable Almanach de Goltha, and learn who were the Southern officers of State is the year 1864. Great English statesmen recognized the creation of a new nation, and yet of that nation there remains less now than usually survives even the most hopeless insurrection. Six weeks sufficed to convert Secession from a mighty revolution into a treasonable crime."

nighty revolution into a treasonable crime. " BLOOD-THIRSTY."-The British Army and Nav Gazette denonnces what it terms the blood-thirsty designs President Johnson, but thinks he will shrink from the

FRANCE.-The Emperor Napoleon arrived in France om Algiers, June 9. The resignation by Prince Napoleon of the Vice-Presi-dency of the Council and Presidency of the Exhibition

commission is accepted. a speech strongly condemning the Mexican expedition He maintained that the position of Maximilian was preca

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to June 24. C Andrews. N Bishop-Wm D Bridge-C W Blake. We ter Ela-H Eastman. Lucy Fisk-E M Fowler (last winter N D George-J Gibson. M D Hopkins-E W Hutchinson-W Hallett. 8 Kelley. L C Lakin. B M Mitchell-I Mar 2. L Pike-W F Potter (during your stay in the army vonly charged you \$1.25 a year-C A Paumer. W Summe sides-Wm H Stuart-S W Soofield-(an oversight-you second letter not received)-B L Sayer. H L Thompson. D Witham-D F Wolcott-H S White-Zina Westcott-Warner.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION

been in this way personally distributed, but the supply is still inadequate.

The experience of many months and many buttle fields has taught us that the method adopted by the Commission is practical, efficient and soccessful.

Will not the friend of the soldier help us in this work?

Warm blankets, shirts, drawers, quilts, vests, brandy, whise, condensed milk and food, dried apples, etc., are urgently needed. Money should always be sent to JOSEPH STORY, Treasurer Army Committee, 112 Tremont Street.

Please send list of contents of boxes, where from, and donor's name.

L. P. ROWLAND, JR., Agent.

Rooms of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, 5 Tremont Temple.

Marriages.

In this city, June 21, by Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, Mr. James W. Suttee, of North Scituate, R. I., to Miss Sarah Adelaide, cldest daughter of Wm. H. Briggs, Esq., of Attleboro', Mass. In East Boston, June 20, by Rev. A. O. Hamilton, Mr. Geo. H. Hodgkins to Miss Aun E. Parkee.

In Charlestown, June 21, by Rev. J. S. Barrows, Mr. Nathaulel T. Culbertson to Mirs. Mary A. Sawage, both of C. In East Cambridge, June 23, by Rev. W. H. Hatch, Mr. George K. Daily to Miss Mary A. Kelley, both of Cambridge. In Stow, Me., June 14, 1865, by Rev. Charles Andrews, Mr. Stephen Twombly, of Chatham, N. H., to Mrs. Maranda Bryant, of Stow, Me. In Stow, Me., June 14, 1805, by Rev. Charles Andrews, Mr. Stephen Twombly, of Chatham, N. H., to Mrs. Maranda Bryant, of Stow, Me.

In Norway, Me., April 16, by Rev. John Gibson, Mr. James A. Paine to Mrs. Ellen A. Parsons; by the same, in Norway, May 21, Mr. Bradley F. Gurney to Miss Mary F. Hall, all of Norway. By the same, same place, June 8, Mr. Francis Symonds, of Raymond, to Miss Martha J. Hall, of Norway. In China, Me., May 7. by Rev. L. H. Bean, Mr. Franklin S. Mitchell to Miss Mary E. Johnson, both of China.

In East Vassalboro', Me., May 7. by Rev. L. H. Bean, Mr. Esra B. Lord to Miss Ada B. Tabor, all of Vassalboro'. In Bangor, Me., June 11, by Rev. W. O. Holway, Mr. Chas. W. Burbank to Miss Abbie M. Chapman, both of Bangor. On Thursday, June 22, at the Central M. E. Church, New York, by Rev. Henry J. Fox. A. M., assisted by Rev. R. S. Fosier, D. D., Rev. K. James Donaldson, of Raymond, N. H., to Lizzie, second daughter of Thomas Townley, Esq., of Everton, England.

Meaths.

In Waltham, of water on the brain, Eddie E., only child of dward and Lucy A. Child, aged II months and It days, In Southport, Mc., Jan. S., Mrs. Sarah J., Peirce, wise of Mr. Emerson Peirce, aged 29 years; Match 12, Mrs. Eveline Han-on aged 26 years; April 21, Mrs. Harriet E. Decker, aged 39

Special Hotices.

Preachers' Meeting, at Great Falls, N. H , June 29, 30. Ministerial Association, at North Bucksport, Me., July Ministerial Association, at North Bucksport, Me., Jul Ministerial Association, at Keene, N. H., July 12, 13. Camp Meeting, at Hamilton, Mass., begins Aug. 28. Camp Meeting, at Williamtie, Conn., begins Aug. 28. Camp Meeting, at East Poland, Me., begins Aug. 28. Camp Meeting, at Sterling Junction, Ms., begins Aug. 28

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Rev. Benj. Lufkin, Danville Depot, Me.

WORCESTER DISTRICT—SECOND QUARTER.
1019-15. 16, Oxford; 16, P. M., Webster; 16, evening, Dud; 22, 23, Southbridge; 23, P. M., Cha Iton; 29, 30, Millbu 30, P. M., New England Village; 30, evening, Whitins ry; 30, r. M., New England Village; 30, evening, Whitinaville.

August—5, 6, Spencer; 6, P. M., Cherry Valley; 6, evening, Webster Square, Worcester; 12, 13, Winchendon; 13, P. M., Ashburnham; 13, evening, East Templeton; 19, 20, Monson; 20, P. M., Wales; 21, evening, Warren.

September—2, 3, Leominster; 3, P. M., Clinton; 3, evening, Oakdale; 9, 10, Worcester, Park St.; 10, P. M., Laurel St.; 10, evening, Shrewsbury; 10, 17, Athol; 17, P. M., Phillipsion; 17, evening, S. Royalston; 18, evening, Barre; 19, eve., Hubbardston; 20, evening, Princeton; 23, 24, Townsend; 24, Lunemburg; 24, eve., Fitchburg; 30, Oct. 1, Wart.

Oct—1, P. M., West Brookfield; 1, eve., North Brookfield; Brookfield, 3, East Brookfield.

Dudley, June 16.

PROVIDENCE DISTRICT-SECOND QUARTER. July-Burrillville, 1, 2; Glendale, P. M., 2; Millville, 3; Woonsocket, 4; E. Mansfield, 6; Mansfield Centre, 7; North Rehoboth, 8, 9; South Somerset, 12; Somerset, 13; North Dighton, 14; Taunton, 1st Church, 15, 16; Central Church, P. M., 16; Cumberland, 18; Newport, Marlboro' Street, 20; Middletown, 21; Newport, Thames Street, 22, 23; South Providence, 26; E. Greenwich, 28; Wjekford, 29, 30.

August-Portsmouth, 19, 29; Pawtneket, 22; Phenix, 23; Centreville, 24; Providence, Trinity Church, 25; Mathewson Street, 26, 27. Street, 26, 27.

September—Acushnet, 2, 3; Long Plain, 2, 3; New Bedford, Pleasant St.. 4; County St., 5; 4th St., 6; Allen St., 7; Fairhaven, 8; Westport, 9, 10; Fall River, St. Paul's, 11; Globe Village, 12; Bristol, 13; Warren, 14; Steep Brook, 16, 17; Fall River, 1st Church, 18; Providence, Broadway, 20; Power Street, 21; Chesant Street, 21; Little Compton, 23, 24.

The meeting of the District Stewards will be held at the Vineyard Camp Ground, Aug. 12.

Providence, June 22.

PAUL TOWNSEND.

ANNUAL EXERCISES OF THE WESLEYAN UNI-ERSITY FOR 1865.

VERSITY FOR 1865.

Examinations: Senior Examination, commences June 28th.
Annual Examination, commences July 1th.
Anniceragies: Clars Day. Thursday, June 29th.
Prize Debate and Declamation of the Literary Societies,
Prize Orntions of the Literary Societies,
Prize Orntions of the Literary Societies,
Thursday, July
13th, 7-30 P. M.
Prize Declamation of the Literary Halse Oranous of the Literary Societies, Hursday, July 18th, 7.30 F. M.
Prize Declamation of the Junior and Sophomore Classes, Friday, July 14th, 7.30 F. M.
Baccalaureate Sormon, Sunday, July 16th, 10.30 A. M., Rev. Joseph Cummings, D.D.
Addresse before the Missionary Lyceum, Sunday, July 16th, 7.30 F. M., Orator, Rev. Wm. R. Clark; Poet, Rev. George Lansing Taylor.
Meeting of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors, Tuesday, July 18th, 3 F. M.
Septennial Festival of the Mystical Seven, Tuesday, July 18th, 3 F. M. Septembia Festival of the Mystical Seven, Tuesday, July 18th, 2.30 P. M.
Addresses before the Pri Upsilon Fraternity, Tuesday, July 18th, 7.30, P. M.; Orator, James Strong, S.T.D.; Poet, Bu-ines Meeting and Anniversary of the Alumni Associa-tion, Wednesday, July 19th, 10 A. M.
Anniversary Exercises of the Class of 1835, Wednesday, Ju-ly 19th, 4P. M.; Orator, Rev. William X. Ninde; Poet, Rev. John E. Round.
Reunion of the Classes of 1849, '50, '55, '56 and 't 2, Wednes-day, July 19th.
Commencement Concert. Wednesday.

lay, July 19th.
Commencement Concert, Wednesday, July 19th, 7.30 P. M.
Alumni Festival, Wednesday, July 19th.
Commencement, Thursday, July 20th, 1865. Music by the NEWBURY SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEG

PRINCE PINIST MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION—With the approval of all consulted I join with the Secretar to call the Association to meet at Dexter, Aug. 15, 16.

PROGRAMME: Preaching, Monday and Tuesday Evenings Sessions of the Association, Tuesday, at 9. A. M. and 2, P. M and Wednesday, 9, A. M. Sabbath School Meeting, Wednesday afternoon and evening. Preacher in charge arrange for the Sunday School meetings.

Dear brethren in the ministry, the call is to you, and its detign is for our mutual benefit and increased efficiency in the work. Come one and all, local or timerant, with essays and ketches on subjects and texts of your own selection. BANGOR DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

East Corinth, June 20.

CAMP MEETING NOTICE.—The Hedding Camp Meeting will be held at Epping, cammencing Aug. 21st. Further

Business Motices.

These medicines are especially recommended for relieving the oppression frequently experienced after a hearty meal—they assist nature in her digestive process, correct all acid, flatu-leut or bilious tendencies, and are the only remedies of mil-lions of people for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaints, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels. June 28

DE. TOWNSLEY'S INDIAN TOOTHACHE ANODYNE is the cheapest and best beautifier of the mouth of anything ladies can use. It renders the gums healthy, the breath sweet, and

BUT FEW PEOPLE THAT HAVE HEALTH can appro only in the absence of the thing which we want that we can realize its value. When the blood becomes impure the indica-tions are in the form of sores, pimples, or the virus collected in small knots under the skiu upon the glands of the neck, which are the seeds of scronlous ulcers, and will sconer or later deathers.

FAMILY DYE COLORS -We know of nothing that has so FAMILY DYE COLORS—We know of nothing that has so the Family Dye Colors, manufactured by Howe & Stevens, of this city, who deservedly rank among our most enterprising and public-spirited citisens. These Dyes were only brought to their present wonderful perfection by the most carefully continued and laborious experiments. They combine precisely what has hitherto been wanted, and sold as they are also the precisely what has precisely weather these colories penular refers, are in universal demand. The

DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS can be relied on COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA.—To all who suffer from

ELEGANT CARPETS CHEAP .- An invoice of English Ta-

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS .- The entire stock of a m for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by the New England Carpet Company, 75 Hanover Street.

CARPETS.—Don't pay the high prices.
English Tapestries, for 1.75 per yard.
Real Brusaels, for \$2.25 per yard.
Union Ingrains, for \$2.2 per yard.
Woolen Ingrains, from 75c. to \$1 per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, for 50c per yard.
We are daily receiving goods from the New We are daily receiving goods from the New York sales, at panic prices, and our customers will be supplied correspondingly low. New England Carpet Company, 75 Hanover St. June 21.

NEW CANTON STRAW MATTINGS! Fresh Imp

The above, in connection with an execution are believe, the largest and best assorted stock of Mattings in the market, to which the attention of buyers, in the trade or at retail, is invited, with the assurance of terms that will effect their immediate sale. JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.,

June 21. 2t. 47 and 49 Summer Street.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a concentrated extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to curé. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Biotches, Eruptions, St. Authony's Fire,

Female Diseases are caused by Serofals in the blood, and are offen soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Do not discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYEE's—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla, For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will formic artis to all who call for it. ill furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costivener ATER'S CATHARTIO FILLS, for the cure of conveneus, Jaundice, Dyseperis, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism. Heartburn arising from Disor-dered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flat-ulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dro Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.

hem plessantly, and they are the bear of all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

6092m.

A Specific FOR Nervousness.—Dodd's Nervine has an established reputation. It cannot fail to benefit any man, or woman, who is afflicted with nervous difficulties in any form. Neuralgia is subdued, pain is annihilated, anjequal circulation of the Nervo Aura is produced, quiet and caim repose vi-tithe pillow, and the miserable, irritable, fretful condition of the mind, induced sympathetically by the body, gives place to harmony and peace.

3mos.

June 21.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIADEM is resplendent with precio AT REDUCED PRICES.-Black Silks, Alpaccas, Mohair

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Prints, Cottons, DeLaines, Baimorals, and a variety of Ladies

Dress Goods, Mantillas, Shawis and Capes, st 9! Hanover

Street. O. S. Currier & Co. tf. June 14. York, manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass Makers' Red Lead, etc. Also, Lin-EED OIL, RAW, BOILED AND REFINED. For sale by Oruggists and Dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATI & Co., General Agents, 287 Pearl St., New York.

March 22. 1y.

Prof. I. T. Goodnow Manhattan, Kansas, says: " believe SELEE's HAIR LIFE the best thing extant for wha

Buy Metal Tipped Shoes for Children's every day wear one pair will outwear three pair without them. Sold every April 19. GENTLEMEN who appreciate Fashionable and well mad Clothes, are invited to visit our Store. We guarantee satis

faction in all cases, or the money refunded. We engage to give you the most stylish, thorough-made and best-fitting garments and on better terms than goods of like quality can be obtained elsewhere. We buy and sell for cash, make n and debts, and are always able to purchase our goods at the best possible rates. We occupy spacious Chambers at a low rent, and are not obliged to charge our customers a larg Our Goods are marked in plain Agures, and the one pric

Clergymen. THWING & COLLINS. Chambers 140 Washington Street.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP .- This celebrated Toilet Soa

such universal demand, is made from the choicest material s mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y. Feb. 1,

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. At market for the current week: Cattle, 1929; Sheep and Lambs, 2,032; Number of Western Cattle, 664; Eastern Cattle, —; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 130. Cattle left over from last week 20; Swine, 2363. Beef Cattle-Extra \$13.00 @ 13.50; first quality PRICES—Beer Cattle—Extra \$13.00 @ 13.30; Irrst quality \$12.25 @ 12.75; second quality 11.00@ 12.00; third quality, \$09.5 @19.50 # 100 Bs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dress

ed Beef.)

Hides—5 to 6e per b. Tallow—6 to 7e P b. Wool Sheep Skins-1.50 & \$3.00; Sh Calf Skins—16 & 17e P fb.

The Cattle from the West were not as good upon the aver here is a few pairs of Working Oxen and Milch Cows yar

Cows, there is but a few Stores brought to market at this se Cows, there is but a few pairs in market. Hold-ders are asking \$150, \$170, \$155, \$185, \$210, \$260, \$335 \$\mathbf{P}\$ pair. Milch Cones — Sales ordinary \$35 \$\mathbf{E}\$ 60; extra \$70 \$\mathbf{E}\$ 110 Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the faucy of

and not so large a supply at market as there was last week We quote sales of lots at 5, 6, 7 @ 8c V fb. Lambs \$5 g 5.50 Swine-Wholesale, 121 @ 141c W to; retail 15 @ 16c P lumbia County Spring Pigs-wholesale, 22 to 23 cents P 1 tail, 22 to 27 cents P h. Fat Hogs 1500 at market; pr





0 00 600 00 Arnots, P bush, Selbarks, P bush, Shelbarks, Shel HIDES AND SKINS 25 6 26

Ordinary,
Mid. to good mid. 40 &
Middling fair. LEATHER. Herds Grass,
P bush,
So © 6 00
Red Top,
P sack,
4 00 @ 4 50 Calf Skins, # 1b. Northern, 25 @ 28 In Rough,
Western, 25 @ 30 Bark Tanne

Advertisements.

CABINET ORGAN AND MELODEON BOOKS, Instructions. Exercises and Music. Zundel's, \$2.50 Instructions, Exercises and Music. Zundel's, \$2.50. New Method, \$1.50. Carhart's, \$1.50. American School, \$1.50. Model, \$1.50. Winner's Perfect Guide, 75c. Melodeon and Cabinet Organ without a Master, 75c. Green and White's Instructor, 75c. Howe's, 50. Woodbury's 50. The above contain Instructions and Music. The Beraphine, containing music only, 75c. Mailed post-paid on receipt of price, OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street.

U. S. 7.30 LOAN. Third Series. \$230,000. the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of the United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seve and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as th 7.30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are con vertible at the option of the holder into U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. Gold Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied

rest at 7.30 per cent. amounts to Two cents " " \$100 "
Ten " " \$500 "
Two cents " " \$100 "
Ten " " \$500 "
Two Dollar " \$500 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly further than the denominations of the Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in for he Government reserves to itself the option of paying inte st in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths currence est in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seventhirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold if made, will be equipalent to the guarance interest of

rold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency is will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven nd three-tenths per cent, in currency. This is The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advanta make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People. Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Less than \$250,000,000 or the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the sub-scriptions to other Loans.

criptions to other Loans. In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the Na-ional Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders,

HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC SPECIF-ICS have proved, from the most ample experience.

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

nem; so harmless, as to be free from danger, and so to be always reliable.

Yo.

1 Cures Fevers, Congestion and Inflammations,
WORMS, Worms-Fever, Worm-Colic, &c.,
CRING-Colic, Teething of Infants,
DISHIPMER of Children or Adults,
DISHIPMER of Children or Adults,
COLOURS, HORSTERS, Griping, Billous Colic,
MIGLERA MORBUS, Nauses, or Vomiting,
COLOURS, HORSTERS, Griping, Billous Colic,
MENERAL MORBUS, Nauses, Or Vomiting,
COLOURS, HORSTERS, Sick-Headache, or Vertigo,
DYSPEPSIA, Weak Stounech, Costiveness,
SUPPRESSED, Sick-Headache, or Vertigo,
DYSPEPSIA, Weak Stounech, Costiveness,
SUPPRESSED, Scarty or Painful Periods,
WHITES, Profuse Periods,
WHITES, Profuse Periods,
WHITES, Profuse Periods,
CROUP, Difficults Breathing,
MICROUP, DIFFICULTS, CONTROL OF ASSESSED,
PILES, Internal or External,
OPHTHALMY, SORE, Inflamed Eyes,
CATARICH, Acute Chronic Influenza,
WHOOPING-COUGH, or Spasmodic,
ASTHMA, Difficult Breathing,
EAR DISCHARGES, and Impaired Hearing,
SOROFULA, Enlarged Glands, Swelling,
GENERAL DEBILITY, Physical Weakness,
DROPSY, and Scanty Secretions,
BEA-SIGKNESS, or alckness from riding,
KIDNEY DISRASS, GRAVE, Renal Calculi,
NEWVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Emissions, &
SORE MOUTH, or CARKOR of Adults or Childs
URINARY INCONTINENCE, Wetting the Bed
PAINFUL PERIODS, even with Spasms,
SUFFERINGS at change of Life, Palpitations,
EPILERSY. And Snasms. SORE MOUTH, OF CAMAN' URINARY INCONTINENCE, Wetting the BPAINFUL PERIODS, even with Spasma, SUFFERINGS at change of Life, Palpitation EPILEFST, and Spasma, and St. Vitus' Da DIPHTHERIA and Ulcerated Sere Throat, FAMILY CASES.

Case of any Giv 50xes, 10x1. To 15., 10x1. T

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

10,000 Dollars Reward, is offered for a better Recipe.

Recipe.

1t contains no Opium, Calomel, or Mineral Poison, and an be safely taken by the most Delicate Child.

It is estimated that 150,000 die annually, in the United States, with Consumption, and Professor Eberle says that a vast number of these could be saved by the timely use of some oroper remedy.

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS strikes at the this remedy will afford relief or not,

We have certificates of its cures from many of our most re-spectable citizons—men and women who live among us, and who have been cured by it. For particulars we refer those

living out of the city to our Agents.

Accompanying each bottle of Dr. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS is a treatise, in pamphlet form, on Consumption, with special directions for using, modes, treatment, etc., for which we bespeak your perusal.

Evidence from the Best Source in the United States.

The following certificate will be duly appreciated by the community. when it is informed that it was voluntarily given by Mr. GOOD, who is a member of the Well-known house of Measrs. Demas 8. Barnes & Co., Nos. 21 and 23 Park Row, New York, the most extensive patent medicine dealers in the United States, and who, consequently, are intimately acquainted with the virtues of the various medicines offered to the public.

quainted with the virtues of the various medicines offered to the public.

MESSES. A. L. SCOVILL & Co. Gentlemen:—Some weeks since, while briefly sojourning in the city of Pittsburg, I was suddenly attacked with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, bleeding very freely. I also had a very distressing cough. A physician was immediately called, who pronounced my case an extremely critical one, and advised me to telegraph to my friends to come to me at the earliest possible period. I was very manch slarmed, knewing the physician thought I could not live but a short time; but having frequently been informed, verbally and by circulars, that your Dn. Wm. HALL'S BALSAN FOR THE LUNGS possessed great medicinal virtues, and that it has performed wonderful cures of similar cases to my own, I was induced to try it. The result was most happy. If cured me, and I am now in the enjoyment of my usual good health. I make this statement for the benefit of those whose lungs are in any way affected.

B. S. H. Good.

A. L. SCOVILL & CO. Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. L. SCOVILL & CO. Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.
For sale by M. S. BURE & Co., Boston, and Druggists and
Dealers in Family Medicines generally in the United States.
J. F. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents for THE BERKSHIRE LIPE INSURANCE COM-OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.,

Endowment Policies for \$1000 to \$10,000.

NOT SUBJECT TO FORFEITURE,
PAYABLE TWENTY YEARS FROM DATE,
or on prior decease, with full participation in profits.

Premiums payable in one, five, ten, or annual payments, and policies non-forfeitable for the proportion of premium paid. For rates, etc., send for Circular. THOS. F. PLUNKETT, President.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZAI

APERIENT.
This valuable and popular Medicine has universal the most favorable recommendations of the CAL PROFESSION and the FUBLIC as the EFFICIENT AND AGREGABLE. SALINE APERIENT. It may be used with the best effect in our and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headac Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Etheumatic Afections, Gravel, Piles,

A Gentle and Cooling Aperient or Purgstive is Required II particularly adapted to the wants of Travelers by 8 at Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedents fabits, invalids and Convalencents; Captains of Vessels a Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medic Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.

It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles to keep is any o simste, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effective control of the power of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guarantee its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public.

Manufactured only by

TARBANT & CO.,

Advertisements.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, Composed of IODIDE POTASSIUM, ipound Concentrated Fluid Extract of VALUABLE MEDICINAL ROOTS AND HERBS.

PREPARED ST WM. H. GREGG, M.D., raduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospital, late Medical Inspector New York State Voluntee Depots, under Governor Edwin D. Morgan.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

What may seem almost incredible is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable are frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the investianons of the hoeral-minded and scientific to cutter which ave no parallel at the present day.

Our medicine is poculiar; by it the seat of any disease di-ectly reached, and the equilibrium restored.

Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate dis-

ose who have vainly sought relief from advertised Those who cannot be cured by other physicians.

ARE INVITED TO USE CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. During the past five years we have contended with obsta RAPIDITY OF CURE

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt heir permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow, recuperative process of Nature." This is our reply:
In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state

equilibriam. But when, frpm any cause, down goes on de of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is quisite is to restore the normal balance of the scale. CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP A positive and specific remedy for all diseases originati from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (here tary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

Hemiplegia, Paresis, Paraplegia, Paralysis, Agitans, It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrughte only effective means of restoration in the various forms Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is empha

DYSPEPSIA. SCROFULA. GLANDULAR SWELLINGS. TRUMA. ING'S EVIL. ERYSIPELAS. This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with

RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia. Sciatica. Tic Douloureon umbago. Sciatica. Ti If there is any disease in which the Constitu The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of

NERVOUSNESS.

Loss of Power.

or 30 years' standing, have been cured by us

Nervous Debility.

Confusion of Thoughts. ands who have suffered for years will bless the day which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffers g women will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing— irecting their footsteps to a Hope which fulfills more than it MERCURIAL DISEASES. Rotting of Bones. Bad Complexion. Depression of Spirits

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system ex

tirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the 3ad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hard-

ens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP Skin, like ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, And all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfig are the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

CURES ALL SWELLING OF THE GLANDS,

Either of the Face, Neek, or Female Breasts, and should be
taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing
their breaking and producing troublesome Discharging Sores,
which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children
are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends
upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

Emaciation, Dyspepsia, and Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen, and in the female Dropsy of the ovaries and wombs, gener-ally accompanied with Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. The disease known as Goitre, or Swelled Neck, the Life Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort. Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and Swelling of other Glands of the body will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropay of the Heart Case, and all the affections of this important Organ (persons suffering from any acute pain in the region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

BROKEN DOWN AND DELICATE CONTROL OF THE STATE OF

BROKEN DOWN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, Suffering from Indisposition to Exertion, Pain in the Back, Loss of Memory, Forebodings, Horror of Calamity, Fear of Discase, Dinness of Vision, Hot Skin and Extremities, Want of Sleep, Restlessness, Pale, Haggard Countenanc, and Lassitude of the Muscular System, all require the aid of

FOR ALL FORMS OF ULCERATIVE DISEASES. Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal. Moth Patches upon the Female face, depending upon a dised action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young fe and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syru will correct the secretion, and remove the deposit, which i

the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

new life and happiness.

directly under the skin.

In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of Cox-As a General Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stand unrivaled by any preparation in the world Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young, Hip Disease, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Diseases, and Ladies who are suffering from Diseases for which they are at a loss to know what to do, we would advise the use of Consti-ON LIFE SYRUP. It will restore their palid countenance, rengthen their weak back and sides, give them new energy,

liable to the same Diseases, Nature and Science de the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all, Produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the

THE RICH AND POOR

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP IS THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND THE RICH MAN'S

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS. WM. H. GREGG, M.D., SOLE PROPRIETOR, NEW YORK. Price \$1 per Bottle. Six Bottles for \$5 MORGAN & ALLEN. Wholesale Druggists,

BUY IT, TAKE IT, AND BE CURED.

No. 46 Cliff Street, New York Sold wholesale by OHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Philadelphia, Pa GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover St., Bostos WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington St., Bostos FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, III.

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TIFFORD'S LIQUID DENTIFRICE. What we That it will always arrest the progress of decayed teeth.
It will cure the most obstinate cases of bleeding or spon It is the nicest Dentifrice that has yet been offered to the It is the best and most effectual beautifier of the teeth nov

ctent.
The trial of one bottle will satisfy any one that it is all we aim for it, viz:—A valuable Preservative and disinfectant. is put in the market with the best recommendations ever ablished. PERRY GIFFORD & CO., POPPIETORS, Fall River, Mass.

Agents:—Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., and M. S. Burnt & O., Boston, Mass.; J. Balch & Son, Providence, R. I.

MIDNIGHT STORM ON MOUNT WASHING TON, AUG. 8, 1864.

In darkness sleeps the sun, the moon has gone to rest; So we, as weary birds, cower in our mountain nest. Lo! 'round the top of Washington the storm-wind howls The clinking clock strikes one! The tempest growls Again, and shrieks along the splintered crags near by, As young eagles famished, and hungry panthers cry. The darkness deepens! Far bursts below the thunder Muttering as though its sides would crack asunder; And saucy Echo, perched in her dim eyrie high, Sends back a hundred mutters from the peaks and sky Upon our mountain shelter, like the rattling hail, The rainy torrents, pelting, fall amid the wail Of the sullen storm! Up! up! draw aside the screen. The Almighty Spirit comes in power o'er the scene! On tempest girdled Horeb, Jehovah oped the shrine, Penned the stony tablets, and gave the law divine : His chariot the winds, he rides upon the storm ! He is the God of Nature! we cannot see his form! The lightnings blaze upon the yawning gulfs below, Where cataracts of froth leap to their depths aglow. With softest hues the raindrops glitter in the glare, Like falling emeralds in beauty's golden hair. Anon! The murky gale sweeps o'er the

And rushing waters patter, chatter, clatter now,

To the spirit of the mountain in its stony surge; Then lulls to silence in soft Æolian strain, And hidden Echo laughing hums back the notes again. -Author of Sylva.

For Zion's Herald. THE TWO MOTHERS.

BY THRACE TALMON. It is a day of green and gold, Inlaid with fairest tints of flowers; All lovely things the heart can hold, Come rippling through the solemn hor The church bells cease their wonted call, Their echoes pause to rest awhile; Now gather in the pilgrims all,-But there's a new step on the aisle One mother's heart is glad to-day; Her soldier-son with martial tread Reflects a strength along her way-

His badge of honor gleams anew, But pales beside her grateful eyes. Which glisten starlike through the dev But there's another, whom I see-

A mother, but O! not in joy : Her son comes not! nor will she be To church again with her brave boy ! She turns her head to hide her tears,-Those bitter tears that must now come, This, this the end of all her fears! Alas! he never can come home!

That smote her soul with direst woe; Since then, it is as though she'd heard The summons for her life to go. She looks to God-what can it mean

My boy-the darling of my life, Twas worse than falling in the strife! O mother! great indeed thy pain! Thy Father, God-is he not great?

For the design, trust him and wait.

It may be that those dying days Were given, his soul to surely win From all of earth's regarded ways, When thou hast drank the portion up, Thon'lt see a picture strangely sweet, Beneath the dregs of this deep cup-

Temperance.

To the Friends of Virtue, Humanity, and Religion, In the name of each, we invite your attention to the At a meeting of gentlemen from many States of our now triumphant Union, held in the city of New York, on the 9th day of May last, the following Res dution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the friends of Temperance throughout the United States be requested to meet in National Convention at Saratoga Springs, on the first Tuesday in August next, (August 1st,) at 11 o'clock, A. M., and that a cordial invitation he extended to 11.

gust next, (August 18t,) at 11 o'clock, A. M., and that cordial invitation be extended to all Temperance Organ zations and all Christian Churches to send delegate thereto; and that we will welcome friends of this goo cause throughout the world. The following gentlemen have been appointed Committee to make arrangements for the Convention

Committee to make arrangements for the Convention, give it publicity in their respective States, and as far as possible secure a large attendance.

Reuben H. Walworth, E. C. Delavan, Rev. Dr. Lintner, E. Remington, John Marsh, James A. Briggs, Charles Hathaway, Joseph S. Smith, Rev. Dr. Tyng, William A. Booth, J. N. Stearns, J. B. Merwin, John Sherry, New York; Gen. Neal Dow, B. F. Thorndike, Maine; Rev. Dr. Chickering, W. M. Thayer, W. B. Spooner, Ezra Farnsworth, J. S. Warren, E. G. Tileston, Rev. Kendall Brooks, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, S. S Davis, New Hampshire: Rev. Dr. Labarce, Lorenzo Sheldon. Hampshire; Rev. Dr. Labaree, Lorenzo Sheldon. Vermont; Hon. A. C. Barstow, Rhode Island; Rev. Vermont; Hon. A. C. Barstow, Rhode Island; Rev. E. Pratt, Dr. Charles Jewett, Rev. D. W. Lathrop, Connecticut; H. B. Howell, H. M. Lowe, New Jersey; Leonard Jewell, Rev. W. W. Williams, James Black, Geo. H. Stuart, Pennsylvania; Gen. S. F. Cary, Ohio; Rev. Dr. Duffield, Rev. Pres't Haven, Michigan; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Missouri; W. H. Mills, Rolla A. Law, President Sturtevant, Illinois; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Indiana; Col. Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Indiana; Col. Frye, Rev. J. Rowell, California; T. W. Brown, Hon. S. D. Hastings, Wisconsin; Hon. S. L. Tilley, Province of New Brunswick; Rev. J. M. Camp, Province of Nova Scotia; John S. Hall, Montreal, Cana-

At a meeting of as many of this Committee as were At a meeting of as many of this Committee as were accessible, the day following, the undersigned were chosen a Sub-Committee, to issue the invitation, and make preliminary arrangements.

We now, therefore, earnestly invite all Temperance Organizations, all Christian Churches, and the Friends of the Cause individually, to unite in this

Friends of the Cause individually, to unite in this great movement.

Is it not called for, by the history of the past, and by the present moral dangers of our beloved land?

Saved, through the horrors of war, whose dark clouds are rolling away, from destruction by Stavery—now itself dying by suicide—is not the Country which our fathers' God has thus preserved and blessed, cursed with another evil—imperiled by another

Is not this a time for repentance and reformation?
Has not Intemperance cast a deeper shadow over the dark scenes of war? Does it not imperil thousands of our brave returning defenders, whom shot and shell and fever have spared?

Strong drink is still raging. Wine, still a mocker, is deceiving many who might be wise. Intemperance is casting down many wounded; tormenting and slaying its hundreds of thousands of captives, with a barbarism rivaling, if it cannot reach the atrocities of

barism rivaling, if it cannot reach, the atrocities of the slave mart and the soldier-prison; invading the che slave mart and the soldier-prison; invading the church and the ministry; corrupting the young; diminishing the National resources, both pecuniary and industrial, and retarding the progress of Christ's gospel, which comes to bless the land and the world with light and love, purity and piety, happiness here, and salvation hereafter.

salvation hereafter.

Shall we not come together, as friends in council, a solemn assembly, a holy convocation, to review the past, re-affirm the simple scriptural principles on which the original Temperance Reformation was based, and reinaugurate, by the blessing of Him who holds in his hands the hearts of men, the efforts and

Joids in his hands the hearts of men, the efforts and successes of former days?

The guilt of Intemperance and its accessories; the uselessness and danger of all beverages that can intoxicate; the duty of self-denial, for our own and others' good; and the help of God our only hope;—on these foundations, contained in the Holy Scriptures, all effective action has been and must be based, with whatever variety of organization, or specific object of attack or endeavor.

In union is strength. In a multitude of counselors there is safety. In contact, and even friendly

ors there is safety. In contact, and even friendly collision, is vitalizing warmth.

We need power, wisdom and zeal; for we have a country to save again. This foe has destroyed more lives, and wasted more treasure, since our national existence began, than war or slavery. By reason of drunkenness the land mourneth, every family apart, both rich and poor, high and low together.

So it will be in the future, and more also, unless our fathers, field, our country's Saviour, shall see di-

mighty effort in which the whole people shall join, for the whole land, now more than ever,

"The land of the free, and the home of the brave." The land of the free, and the nome of the brave.

Shall our land be pure, our homes happy, and we that holy people whose God is the Lord?

Come one, come all, as individuals or as delegates. Let each church, ecclesiastical body, and Temperance organization, send representatives to plan and to pray, that we may go forth to labor, not in vain.

J. W. SHICKERING, Chairman.

J. B. MERWIN, Secretary.
Joseph S. Smith, Wm. A. Booth, T. L. Cuyler,
W. B. Spooner, Wm. E. Dodge, J. N. Stearns, J. E.
Snodgrass, James A. Briggs, John Marsh.
New York, June 10, 1865.

TEMPERANCE RESOLUTIONS. The following resolutions were presented by Rev. G. Haven at the great temperance gathering on Bos-ton Common, on the 17th inst., and unanimously

Resolved, 1. That the cause of Temperance having been tested by the practice of two generations of Americans in the half of a century that has elapsed since the reform begun, has proved itself so effective in the restriction of the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, that it has ceased to be an experiment, and no one at home or abroad can longer deny the possibility, or question the propriety of total abstinance.

2. That the removal from our land of the great iniquity of slavery by the wonderful providence of an all-wise, good and mighty God, has opened the way for renewed activity in this cause; and that we rejoice to see such a host of young and old, ready to devote themselves with fresh ardor to this most needed reform, assembled on this natal battle-day of the Republic, when the first organized resistance to foreign tyranny solved the problem of our nationality, and began the work for the world of liberty under law which the war just concluded has so grandly advanced to its consummation; and that we hail this celebration on this day as a happy augury of the deliverance of our youth from a bondage to "a fond, intemperate thirst," and of our land from the blight and peril of intemperance.

wanderer and preserve the surest way to rectain the wanderer and preserve the unfallen, is by the use of the old, familiar, potent pledge; and the cause of temperance can only be permanently successful by the renewal of that yow on the part of the children and youth of every generation; as well as by the frequent presentation of this duty in Sabbath and day schools, in the congregations of our churches, and in

popular assemblies.

5. That the chief object of legislation being the establishment and maintenance of virtue, on which basis alone can a people be prosperous and happy, it is the pre-eminent duty of the Legislature to enact, and the Executive to enforce such laws as seek the suppression of social vice; and that, as the most general, most fashionable, and most fatal vice is that of erai, most fashionable, and most ratal vice is that of intemperance, sending thousands annually to early graves, filling our prisons and almshouses with victims, increasing the taxation and diminishing the wealth of the State, inflicting unutterable woe and wretchedness on the victims of the appetite themselves, as well as on their mothers, wives and children—the welfare of society, the salvation of our youth, the endurance of our free institutions, demand that laws should be enacted for the removal of all temptations to this indulgence by prohibiting its sale for such purposes, and that these laws should be enforced by the executive of the State with the utmost efficiency in every part

of the State with the utmost efficiency in every part of the Commonwealth, and especially in its chief centres of population and vice.

6. That we therefore recognize the prohibitory law of the State as being a just and necessary enactment, and the organization of a State Police under the

and the organization of a State Police under the Constable of the Commonwealth as a step towards the better enforcement of that righteous law, and that we hereby declare that whatever efforts his Excellency shall make for the complete extirpation of this illegal and most harmful traffic will be heartily and faithfully supported by the people of the Commonwealth.

7. That we especially rejoice that this convention has been held in the city of Boston, and has been so largely composed of her youth and citizens, and that we feel that the reform thus happily inaugurated will not cease till the capital of our State and the metropolis of New England shall have purged herself of all submission to, and complicity with, intemperance, by the enforcement of the laws that will lead to its extinction, and by the casting of her great influence on the side of this reform, so that she shall be the centre of our moral, as she now is of our social and commer-cial life, and shall thus and then worthily represent the ideas and institutions upon which she was founded by our fathers, and through which alone she can win

Children.

The song-birds met in the weeping ash And the mournful mavis said, o more let our harps be turned to mirth.

Go, seek the fold where the lambkin plays,

Then the finches gathered the thistle-down,
And rifled the cherry blooms;
And the linnets toiled on the apple-boughs,
As weavers by crimson looms.

And the larks embroidered the blooming hay By curtains of clover-beds;
While the blackbirds toiled in the tangled brake

Then ere the dial of day went down,
They finished the work of love;
And when the lamps of the glowworm burned,
They buried the turtle-dove.

And the robins piped a funeral dirge From sprays of the golden broom; And the swallows, beautiful architectu Were the builders of the tomb.

For Zion's Herald. THE GOOD FATHER AND HIS DITTLE

Between the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers there its a romantic and beautiful village, like a virgin queen, unconscious of her youthful charms. Around are numerous hills, on whose sides and summits lit tle clumps of trees wave in all their summer beauty. Some of the most pleasant hours of my life were sper n this village, where nature in her verdant robes and flowery mantles bestows her most charming smiles A few years since a very quiet Christian brother was een passing from his home to his place of business and on the holy Sabbath to and from the house of God. He was so unpretensions that his most ardent friends scarcely knew his great value. As failing bealth compelled him to retire from business, and the shadows of death began to gather over him, his supe rior qualities were better appreciated. Among all in the circle of my acquaintance, I have never known a truer man, one whose intrinsic worth would so well bear the test of a most intimate and critical friend-ship. In October, 1863, he went up to meet the immortals who had long waited his coming. A mystic chord held the friends to the bedside of the dying man. There was one little heart that seemed to de-sire to pass the flood in his father's arms. He would nervously awake in the silent night, and with tearful eyes inqure for " father." Life had lost all its charm since his father's departure; the little meal was often left untasted; wearisome days and nights were appointed to him, and eyes red with weeping told how he longed to meet the loved parent. About six weeks after the death of his father, little Freddie's frail bark was seen drifting towards the radiant shore. The other evening with a group of friends I stood beside their graves. The flowery spring was just giving place to the early summer. The hour was calm, quiet and beautiful. The departing day was followed by the light steps of approaching night. The dewbesprinkled trees were gently moved by the zephyr's hreath in the rillege. breath in the village cemetery. I felt that we were standing in nature's grand temple. It was a holy hour. On the little stone is a recumbent lamb, em-blematical of the domestic lamb that went to the place of the dead to lie down beside his father in the dreamless sleep of the grave. No sounds will disturb the sleepers there until God bimself shall call them forth. After we left the spot the widowed mother

E. A. HELMERSHAUSEN.

leaned tearfully over these graves, and as we gazed upon her in the dim twilight, we could not help think

ing that angel eyes looked down from beaven, while angel lips whispered, " See how they loved him."

A little boy named Samuel was seen one day to pick up an old horse-shoe in the road. What did he do with it? He took it to a blacksmith, and sold it as old iron for a penny. It was the first penny he ever had, to call his own. This penny was saved till in should be marked.

The next penny little Samuel had was not found but got by hard work. "If you will move away this rubbish from my door," said a man, "I will give you a penny." To work the boy went, and soon got his reward.

reward.

"Now," said the man, "if you will show me this penny in a fortnight, I will give you another. But first let me put a mark upon it, that I may know it again." He knew that boys liked to spend their money, and he had a mind to try Samuel in this way.

"There is the penny, sir," cried Samuel, when the fortnight had passed away.

"That is right," said the man. "You shall have the second of the same that the same has to be seen as wall as to the same that the same has to be seen as wall as to the same that the same has to be seen that the same has the same that the

Samuel had now threepence; and with his first money he bought a hymn-book.

If a penny is worth having, it is worth the trouble of earning. "No gains without pains." So thought Samuel, or at least he acted upon this thought. All

Samuel, or at least he acted upon this thoughts boys do not so think and act.

His parents were in a humble condition, and the little boy had to go out at an early age to work for his living. But one morning, before he left home, as he passed his mother's room, he heard her voice, prayhe passed his mother's room, he heard her voice, praying. She was calling on God to bless her son Samuel. "O," said he, "if my mother prays so that I may have a new heart, I ought to pray for it too!" He felt unhappy; he saw sin in a way he had never seen it before, and went into a quiet corner to pray. As he thought of his evil ways, he prayed to God to forgive him for the sake of Jesus Christ. He asked for a new heart; a heart to hate sin, to love the Saviour, and to obey his will. From that hour he became a praying youth. He did not go back to folly as some young people do, but grew in grace and

Samuel went as a boy to assist in a shop. He had to begin his labor at six in the morning, and often had not done till very late at night. The work was hard, but he did not care for that. On he went with it, with a bold hand and willing heart.

When he became a little older, he went into business with his brother. They kept a small shop, and sold butter and cheese, tea and sugar, and many other things. The people soon found that Samuel sold good articles, always spoke the truth, and was honest; and they felt that they were quite safe in dealing at his shop. God blessed this pious young man in his trade.

of being useful was in giving away books and tracts. He seldom went out for a walk without a pocket-full of little books for children, and tracts for grown-up

He was also very kind to the sick and poor. So great was his charity, that he was often called "the poor man's friend." There were many other ways in which he did good; but his great delight was to bring sinners to seek Jesus Christ as their Saviour. Many will praise God for ever and ever in heaven, that they once knew this pious man on earth.—Child at Home.

Miscellany.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE. HAT IT IS MADE OF, HOW AND WHEN TO

The Atlantic cable is about twenty-six hundred

The Atlantic cable is about twenty-six hundred miles long. The central conductor is composed of seven fine copper wires, twisted into one complete strand, which is insulated with Chatterton's patent compound. Outside this come four distinct layers of gutta percha, each also insulated, with the same material that incloses the conductor. Outside the gutta terial that incloses the conductor. Outside the gutta percha again are wound eleven stout iron wires, each of which, before being twisted on, is itself carefully wound round with strands of hemp, soaked with tar. Thus, then, there are no less than twenty-five thou-Thus, then, there are no less than twenty hve thousand miles of copper wire in the conductor, about thirty-five thousand miles of iron wire in the outside covering, and upward of four hundred thousand miles of strands of hemp—more than enough in all to go twenty-four times round the world. In strength the twenty-four times round the world. In strength the cable is equal to bearing a strain of seven and three-quarter tons, while its specific gravity is so low that it can with safety be depended on to support eleven miles of its length in water. It has been made mile miles of its length in water. It has been made mile by mile, joined up in long lengths of seven and eight hundred miles, and shipped on board the Great Eastern into three enormous tanks. The first will hold a coil of six hundred and thirty miles of cable, the second one of eight hundred and forty, and the third one of eight hundred and thirty. All three tanks are one of eight hundred and thirty. All three tanks are kept filled with water, and when each is stored with cable as well, the ends of the wire will be joined up, and a constant system of signals kept through every part from the moment the expedition starts till the cable is laid. The mere cable, however, is but an item in the mass of heavy weights the Great Eastern will have to carry on this occasion. Her draft of water will be rather over than under thirty feet, and, all told, her weights, when starting from Valentia, will come near the stupendous mass of eighteen thousand tons. They are all, however, stowed high, and so, according to present arrangements, it is believed so, according to present arrangements, it is believed that the Great Eastern will start in the very early part of July, and certainly, if possible, not later than the 10th. With her will also sail her Majesty's ship Terrible and another paddle-wheel steam frigate of great power not yet chosen, but which, like the Terrible, will give towing aid to the Great Eastern, in great power not yet chosen, but which, like the Terrible, will give towing aid to the Great Eastern, in case of mishaps to her machinery, eithew screw or paddle. Every care has been taken to get these engines into the highest state of good working order; but it cannot be denied that the very possibility of their breaking down is looked upon with something like anxiety. They will certainly not be overtasked, as it is intended, if possible, not to let the vessel go beyond a speed of six knots, a minimum of velocity which it will be difficult to keep to if steerage way is wanted quickly, and which will, we think, be found absolutely impossible to retain in a seaway. On this occasion, however, the middle of July is chosen as being thought even more favorable in point of weather than the middle of June, when the last Agamemnon cruise was commenced. Capt. Anderson, we believe, is in favor of starting toward the early part of July, and his long experience in command of the China has very properly induced the directors to give every weight to his opinion. In addition to Capt. Anderson, all the officers connected with the ship, with the exception of the chief engineer, have been chosen from the Cunard service. With ordinarily fair weather, and steaming at the rate of six knots, it is expected that the voyage from Valentia to the Bay of Hearts' Content in Newfoundland will occupy from twelve to fourteen days, during every hour of which regular communication will be kept up with England.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. The following will explain itself. It states what actually took place in St. Louis, Mo. We publish it to assist if possible in finding the children thus taken

to assist if possible in finding the children thus taken and secreted:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the discovery and return of three children, Josephine, Rebecca and Adelia Hargrave, aged respectively ten, eight and six years. They are entire orphans, Union refugees, and my right of guardianship was legally determined in open court by Judge Moody, after full bearing, before their mother's death, which occurred six months ago. On the 27th of January last they were kidnapped from the "Mission House" on Eighth Street, being taken from their beds at night by one Delia Joyce, aided by Margaret Burns, alias Sister Mary Angela, (known as an out-sister of the "Good Shepherds" Convent,) and one or two Irish servant women living in the neighborhood of the Aission House. They were at first taken in a carriage, hired from Peter Doyle's stable, 309 Seventh Street, of which Dennis Harty was the driver, to the house of Mrs. Gregory, on Clarke Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, and kept there two or three days. Money was collected from sundry persons to defray the expenses, among whom was "Father Wheeler," of St. Patrick's Church, who knew of the abduction after the fact. From Mrs. Gregory's house they were taken by Delia Joyce and a person unknown, (supposed to be Mary Henry.) and have not been positively traced further. The probability is that they were taken to Chicago and to Canada, but they may still be in this city. They were abducted once before, in contravention of the decree and order of the court, and kept for about nine months concealed in private families, or in convents in this city or Corondelet. In December last they were found at the Convent of the "Sacred Heart," and removed by order of the Provost Marshal and returned to my care, (having families, or in convents in this city or Corondelet. In December last they were found at the Convent of the "Sacred Heart," and removed by order of the Provost Marshal and returned to my care, (having been previously declared under military protection as Union refugees,) and were afterwards kidnapped as above. The facts all appear in the "Examinations" under oath, before the Provost Marshal, and are here given as affording some clue to their place of concealment. They have an older sister, Mary Hargrave, who was placed by me in the family of Rev. Mr. Snead, Kirkwood, and was abducted by the same parties soon after the "order of court" above alluded to. She is probably in the city now, and was until recently at the "Sisters' Hospital," on Spruce Street. She is nearly thirteen years old, and no reward is offered for her at present.

Fifty dollars will be paid by myself, and fifty dollars on behalf of their older brother and other relatives in Arkansas, all of whom are Protestants, and desire their restoration to my guardianship, for such information as will enable me again to appeal to the civil law for their possession. Any communication on the subject should be addressed to Col. Laibold, Chief of Police, St. Louis. W. G. ELIOT, Guardian.

All newspapers favorable to the supremacy of civil

law throughout the country and Canada, will do me a favor by publishing the above.

MAD DOGS

MAD DOGS.

One of the earliest signs of madness, in dogs, and one which should always arouse attention on the part of those in charge of dogs, is a sullenness combined with fidgetiness." When it means rabies, (madness,) the dog retires to his bed for several hours, and may be seen curled up, his face buried between his paws and breast. He shows no disposition to bite, and will answer to the call, but he answers slowly and sullently. After a while he becomes restless, seeking out new resting places, and never satisfied long with one. He then returns to his bed, but continually shifts his posture. He rises up and lies down again, settles his body in a variety of postures, disposes his bed with his paws, shaking it in his mouth, bringing it to a heap, on which he carefully lays his chest, and then rises up and bundles it all out of his kennel. If at liberty, he will seem to imagine something lost, and will eagerly search around with strange violence and indecision. That dog should be watched. If he begins to gaze strangely about him as he lies in bed, and if his countenance is clouded and suspicious, we may be cortain that madness is coming on. Sometimes he comes to those whom he loves and fixes on them a steadfast gaze, as if he would say, "I feel strangely ill; have you nothing to do with it?"

Dogs do not generally manifest a disposition to bite in the early stages of the disease, unless they are naturally ferocious, "but, on the contrary, there is an increase of affectionateness shown." Mr. Youatt says: "In the early stages of the disease, the attachment of the dog toward his master seems rapidly to increase. He is employed, almost without ceasing, licking the hands or face, or any part he can get at."

The early symptoms of fidgetiness, sullenness, anxiety or affectionate importunity are equally to be attended to. No animal goes mad suddenly. There are always several stages of premonitory symptoms."

MR. MILL ON RECONSTRUCTION. That eminent English friend of the United States, John Stuart Mill, says in a recent letter to a friend in New York, speaking of the questions now before

the American people:

"As to the mode of dealing with these great questions it does not become a foreigner to advise those who know the exigencies of the case so much better than he does. But as so many of my countrymen are volunteering advice to you at this crisis, perhaps I may be forgiven if I offer mine the contrary way. Every one is eagerly inculcating gentleness and only gentleness, as if you had shown any signs of a disposition to take a savage revenge. I have always been afraid of one thing only—that you would be too gentle.

"I should be sorry to see any life taken after the war is over (except those of the assassins,) or any evil inflicted in mere vengeance; but one thing I hope will be considered absolutely necessary: to break altgether the power of the slaveholding caste. Unless this is done, the abolition of slavery will be merely nominal. If an aristocracy of ex-slaveholders remain masters of the State legislatures, they will be able effectually to nullify a great part of the result which has been so dearly bought by the blood of the free States. They and their dependents must be effectually outnumbered at the polling places; which can only be effected by and their dependents must be effectually outnumbered at the polling places; which can only be effected by the concession of full equality of political rights to negroes, and by a large immigration of settlers from the North; both of them being made independent by the ownership of land. With these things, in addition to the constitutional amendment, (which will enable the Supreme Court to set aside any State legislation tending to bring back slavery in disguise,) the cause of Freedom is safe, and the opening words of the Declaration of Independence will cease to be a reproach to the nation founded by its authors."

Biographical.

GEORGE N. CHAMPLIN, of Co. I, 16th Regiment Conn. Vols., enlisted from motives of pure patriotism, and endured for nearly three years the hardships of camp, dangers of battle, and cruelties of imprisonment at Andersonville. He was at home when tidings of victory reached us, and joined heartily in the rejoicings of the nation. Full of hope, he left to join his regiment, and fulfill his engagements to the government, but while on the passage was drowned in the Potomac, April 24, aged 23 years. He was highly esteemed by the community, and greatly loved by the church of which he was a member. Religion was with him a matter of every day interest, and we are confident that it sustained him amid the billows of death.

and habits than in her case. Her last sickness was pro-tracted and painful, but borne with patience and resigna-tion. When dying, she rejoiced in prospect of "rest in heaven."

J. T. Benton.

Stafford Springs, June 14.

Mrs. Fanny Patten, relict of the late Ezra Patten, died in Bangor, June 1. Her parents, Thomas and Mary Howard, were among the first settlers of Bangor. She was born June 8, 1785, and was at the time of her death the oldest white person in that city. She experienced religion when young, and with her companion joined the M. E. Church. Her experience in godliness was of no ordinary character, partaking largely of the mind that was in Christ. Her influence as a mother is favorably felt, and truly appreciated by her surviving children. Her last words were, "My Saviour hath done all things well. Glory Hallelujah."

CHARLES W. ALLEN was born in Orono, Me., March 23, 1840. He gave early evidence of deep religious feeling, and afterwards became a consistent Christian. He was ever ready to urge his associates to repentance, and by word and deed to do his Master's will. Early in our country's struggle he felt called on to hasten to her rescue, and joined the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery. Often in his letters he expressed the firm resolve "to live right, and if God willed, to finally return purified by the ordeal, and become a blessing to the world." In the battle before Petersburg on the 18th of June, 1864, he was severely wounded in the left arm, which had to be amputated. He was carried to Lincoln General Hospital, Washington, where he died in the triumphs of faith, July 21, 1864.

ELIZABETH BATCHELDER, wife of Sulvester Bache ELIZABETH BATCHELDER, wife of Sylvester Bachelder, died in Saccarappa, Me., June 11, aged 43 years.
She was converted and joined the M. E. Church during
the labors of Bro. B. Foster, on this charge. She lived
her religion, and passed away in full assurance of a glorious immortality. She was an excellent neighbor and an
affectionate companion and mother. The last year of her
life was one of extreme suffering; but she bore it with
Christian meckness. She now sleeps in Jesus. She has
left a companion and eight children to mourn their loss.

A. W. POTTLE.

A. W. POTTLE.

OZRO A. BRIGHAM, of Fitchburg, Mass., was killed in battle at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, aged 41 yrs. He was for three years preceding his death a faithful and respected member of the M. E. Church in Fitchburg. Quiet and unassuming in his manners, he won the confidence of his brethren by the integrity of his character and his steadfastness of life. He would have been glad to remain amid the peaceful pursuits and the comforts of home, but considerations of duty urged him to the uncongenial associations and perils of the camp and battle field. He faithfully served his country, for more than a year, in the ranks of the 57th Regiment Mass. Vols., and then gave to it the last, best gift any man can bestow—his life. His body, with those of fallen comrades, sleeps in an unmarked grave; his ransomed spirit reats in the bosom of God.

East Boston, June 15.

MRS. SUSAN ALLEN died at East Boston, May 4, aged 82 years. Sister Allen was born in York, Me., but passed the greater part of her life in Boston and its vicinity. She first joined the Bennet Street M. E. Church, and afterwards she was connected with the Church St. Church, the Union Church, Charlestown, and the Bennington St. Church, East Boston. She maintained a consistent Christian life, and during a protracted and extremely distressing sickness evinced much patience. She died in triumph.

A. O. H.

brain fever, aged 16 years. One year and a half ago she gave her heart to God in a revival in Stow, which was her home, and united with our church, maintained her religion while she lived. She was highly esteemed and loved by all that knew her.

Chas. Andrews.

Advertisements.

G. W. STEARNS, M.D., Physician and Sur DARKER SEWING MACHINES, SAMUEL W

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE LADIES.—
RARGE FRANCAIS, OR FRENCH DRESSING.
Thir is a most elegant article for dressing ladies' and children's boots and shoes which have become red or rusty and rough by wearing. It restores them to the original color and lustre, and will not rub of or soil the skirts when wet. It is easily applied with a sponge attached to the cork. It will not injure the leather.

A trial will establish a permanent place for it in every family. For sale by Boot and Shoe Dealers.

April 5 3mos 13 Batterymarch Street, Boston.

Advertisements.

PAPER HANGINGS. REDUCTION OF PRI-CHAS. H. BAKER & CO., of the largest and best assortments of PAPER HANGINGS

variety, at a material reduction of prices. CHAS. H. BAKER & CO.,

Nos. 5 and 7 Essex Street. THIRD DOOR FROM WASHINGTON STREET.

COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law. GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Boston. Jan 25

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

Excess of Interest received over losses,

Dividends declareds declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of Profits declared annually on the first day of
February, Exclusively for the Benefit of the Insured.

EDWIN RAY, General Agent,
May 30

NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES. U. S. SANITA ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM AGENCY, No. 33 Summer Street, Boston, will attend to the Collection of Soldiers' and Sailors' Claims on the Government, free call charge for services. Having a central office in Washing ton, they have unusual facilities for prompt collections. Apply to FRANCIS S. DYER, Local Agent, 53; Summer St. Souton.

DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS ARE CHEMICAL VEGETABLE EXTRACTS. from plants growing in our own country. Some cants have a direct action on the Liver, others upon the

efficacy for curing
ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

and this impure bile is carried into the secretions of the sys

A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Proprietors, Cinchinati, Ohio For sale by M. S. BURR & Co., Boston, and Druggists ealers in Family Medicines generally in the U.S. 1. F. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—

\$55 for Fall Term, August 31st. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Superior advant-ges in Musicaud Painting. A fine class of Ladies graduates each year. As a Business College it has no superior. Good classes of young men have graduated each term. The Western Union Telegraph Company has an office in the Commercial Rooms. Young men prepared thoroughly for college. Address HEV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y. June 7

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No. 544 Washington Street,

(ODD FELLOW'S BUILDING,)
where they will be happy to see their customers and friends
They propose to keep constantly on hand a FINE ASSORT
MENT OF PIANOS, for Sale and to Let. Thankful for pas avors, they hope to merit an increase of the public attenti PROTECTION FROM CANKER WORMS
SAVE YOUR TREES!
Attention is called to ORDWAY'S PATENT TREE
PROTECTOR, warranted to prevent the GRUB of the Cank
or Worm ascending trees. It operates with absolute certain
ty. Trials have been made at rooms of the ESSEX INSTITUTE, SALEM, and in open fields, with most perfect success
it is simple, easily affixed to the tree, and requires neither
Oil. Tar or Liquid.
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testimonials and instructions may be had of E COLTON'S SELECT FLAVORS of the CHOICE FRUITS, SPICES, &C. ION, VANILLA, ORANGE, ROSE, ALMOND, TRUE CIN

Lovers of Choice Flavors
FIND THAT THEIR
GREAT STRENGTH AND STRICT PURITY WHO WISH THE BEST,

AND THOSE
WHO WISH TO ECONOMISE.
THEIR GREAT SUCCESS is simply because
One Third of the quantity is more than equal to the ordinary
Flavoring Extracts, and they are the
True, Rich Flavor of the Fruits.
They make Delicious Ice Cram.
They make Excellent Pastry.
They are an important part in Custards, Blanc Mange, and
other Cookery.
DEALERS TREBLE THEIR SALES WITH THEM,
AND SAY "THEY BELIEVE NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND.

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Albany, N. Y.

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Prof. JOHN A. PORTER, Yale City.
College,
And other names very widely known. Also, Proprietors
some of the BEET HOTELS in this country, and well kno
Dealers, who seek the Best. See Circular of References.

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Colton's Fragrant Glycerine Compound.

A NEW ARTICLE FOR THE TOILET.

For all Seasons of the Year. Realing and Soothing.

FLEASANT TO USE AND A FINE FREFUNE.

REMOVES Eruptions and Roughness of the Skin, Freekles,
Subbura, Tan, Chapped Face, Lips and Hands,
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Is highly medicated, yet free from every article injurious to
the skin.

As a Cosmetic to Soften, Whiten and Beautify the Skin it is
Unequated. Try it. COLTON'S TOILET ARTICLES, NOS. 1 and 2.

PREPARED FROM
CALISAYA AND PERUVIAN BARKS, GOLDEN SEAI
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and others of the choicest Vegetable Medicines. A PURE VEGETABLE CORDIAL,

TO STRENGTHEN AND INVIGORATE OLD OR
YOUNG, AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR.
TONICS FOR THE STOMACH.
A gentle Laxative for the Bowels, and Quieting Medicine i
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Cures Spring and Summer Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigtion, Fever and Aque, Billous Headache and all Billousness, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, &c.

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THE DIADEM." A New Music Book, fo "The Spirit and Bride," etc.
Price, paper covers, 30c.; \$3 per dosen. Board covers, 35c
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les seat to Superintendents of Sunday Schools for Ide.
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etc., [nearly 1,000,000 copies of which have been issued.]
June 21—3t For sale by GRAVES & YOUNG, Boston.

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BRYENT'S Vapor Cook Stove will do every department of cooking in the most perfect manner, at one fourth the experses of ordinary fuel or common gas, which will be proved to every one who will call at 15 School Street, and see one in operation.

All will become convinced that it is the most perfect cooking apparatus ever introduced.

For sale at wholesale and retail by June 21 4t WALTER BRYENT, No. 15 School St.

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FOR THE NATION: COE'S DYSPEPSIA DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,

STOMACH AND BOWELS. PREPARED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF " COE'S COUGH

Dyspersia is not only the sure forerunner of death, but the companion of a miserable life. It has been well called the Nation's Scourge; for more persons, both old and young, male and female, suffer from its ravages, than from all other aliments combined. It robs the whole system of its vigor and energy, gives weariness and total indisposition to those once strong and active; renders the stomach powerless to digest the food, and has for its attendants,

subjects a particle of nourish

"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!"

rising and souring on your stomach, we say, Sit down your dinner, eat as hearty a meal as you wish, and as soon the food begins to distress you, follow it by a single teaspoo

DYSPEPSIA CURE!

thus enabling you, by hearty cating, and the use of the cur-after each meal (as often as the food distresses you, or sour-on your stomach), you will get in a very few days so that you from Dyspepsia, and able to eat, digest, and enjoy as hearty a breakfast as you ever sit down to in your healthiest hours and we will forfeit to you the price of the bottle, upon you the medicine is powerful but armines, and which control is the properties sufferer, the whole bottle full would not materially injure him, as it is en

whole bottle this would not make the last tirely vegetable and contains no opiates. All classes of discase that have their origin in a disordered Stomach and Bow Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Constipation, Heartburn, Colic Pains in Stomach or Bowels, Dysentery, Yomiting, a feeling of Faintness and Lassitude, Want of Appetite,

will not and cannot exist where the cure is used. It rem the Disease by removing the cause; not like Alcoholic Bit ters, which cover up your bad feelings for a few moments by

Beware of all such remedies or beverages, but in their pla use a Remedy that will restore the diseased functions to the normal condition, and set in motion the entire human mecha COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,

mmediately and instantaneously, we pledge our word nen of honor—our reputation as Pharmaceutists—our favo

HENRY GIDMAND, Pastor M. E. Church.

A Voice from Home through our City Papers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 18, 1864.

MESSES. EDITORS:—Allow me, through your columns, to acknowledge my gratitude for the benefit I have received from the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Although I was a great the contract of the co sufferer from Dyspepsia, the first dose gave instant relief, and one ounce has enabled me to eat anything I please, without pain. I have now stopped using the medicine, as I no longer need it.

PALMIRA LYMAN.

From the benefit derived by the use of Coe's Dysepsis Cure in my family, I am prepared to say that I never intend to be without it, and advise all who are afflicted with Dysepsis Cure in the company of MR. COE:-The bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure you gav

me has backed up your statement concerning it. I have only used half a bottle, and can eat pine apple short cake, or anything else, without trouble. It acts like a charm. The relief it affords is instantaneous.

JANE A. LOWREY,

been for the last thirty years, will believe with me that a medicine which will reach my case, will reach almost any one. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure has enabled me to cat anything I please, and it is very seldom I now have to use the medicine. It relieved me in an inatant when I was in great pain. My

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS. While journeying on the cars, my stomach became badly While journeying on the cars, my stomach became badly deranged, causing severe pain in my head. Had it been on the water it would have been called sea-sickness. A lady sitting by me, knowing my condition, reached out a bottle, saying, "take a swallow." I did so, and in less than five minutes my trouble was ended. The medicine was "Coo's Dyspepsia Cure," and from the effect it had upon the Stomach, and what have learned of it since I think it must he an excellent

I have learned of it since, a minus remedy for Sea-sickness and Dyspepsia.

MRS. SAMUEL FIELD.

NEW HAVEN, June 28, 1804. NEW HAVEN, June 28, 1804.

MESSES. C. G. CLARK & Co. Gentlemen:—I desire to make known the almost instantaneous effects of "Coe's Dyspepsia Cure," in cases of Cholera Morbus. I had been for twenty-four hours purging at the Stomach and bowels, every fifteen minutes. I went into your Drug Store to procure some brandy, as I had always been told that it was "good remedy for Dysentery. My pallid face and my weakness at once attracted the attention of the clerk in charge, and he asked me at once, "What is the matter?" I replied: "I have been for twenty-four hours vomiting and purging, and I am unable to stand or walk, from weakness, and this deadly sickness at my atomach completely prostrates me." He produced a bottle of Coe's Dyseppla Cure, saying, "Take a large swallow of that; it is now 11 o'clock; take another after dinner."

From the moment I took that first dose of the medicine my

From the moment I took that first dose of the medicine my sickness at stomach was gone—its effect was fastantaneous. In an hour I ate my dinner with as good a reliah as ever hungry man partook (as I was well cleared out of food), and followed by a teaspoonfull of Cure. I have not suffered a particle of inconvenience since I took the remedy.

Its action was so wonderful and so immediate, that I could hardly believe the evidences of my own senses, and I desire to publicly make known these facts, that the whole world may avail themselves of its nse. Like bread, it should find a place in every one's house, and I believe that no one should go away from home without a bottle of it in his pocket, or where it could be quickly made available.

GEO, L. DRAKE.

NEW HAVEN, June 11, 1864.

Mr. Cor. Dear Sir:—The bottle of Dyspepsia Medicine I received from yon, gave instantaneous relief. I only used it when my food distressed me. It was about like taking two doses to day, one to morrow, then every other day, increasing the quantity of food and decreasing the medicine, until was enabled to eat without taking anything at all. My case was an extreme one, having suffered for seven years. I now consider myself cared, and by only using one bottle of medicine in the space of two months. The dose was a teampoonfull.

Sold by Druggists in city and country, everywhere. Price \$1.00 per Bottle.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., General New England Agent

MESSES. C. G. CLARK & CO.:

Gents.—I have disposed of the two bottles of Coe's Dyspersia. Curse which f ordered from you, and it has had the desired effoot. I think it is a most excellent remedy. Ye will please find \$10 enclosed, for which you will please for ward to me ten bottles of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

You will forward by Express. Address.

A. P. Wilson,

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persons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life, \$20,000.

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WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner.

TULLOCH'S LECTURES ON RENAN. The Christ of the Gospels and the Christ of Modera Crockers, Lectures on M. Renan's "Vide Jesus" by John Tulloch, D.D. 1 vol. 16mo.. 270 pp. Price, \$1.25 To take JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent
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4t 5 Cornhill, Botton MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANI

> 200 to 500 car 135 to 800 each

losewood, Sbony, engraved and gilt, Black Walnut and Ebony, richly carved These instruments are conceded by musical conneisbe unrivaled by any other of their general class, whether Ecopean or American. A recent number of the Leipsic &c.

the manufacturers refer with confidence to the most emine

274 Washington Street, Boston,

man instrumentalities is giving freedom to millions, will be forget the Drunkard? Nover! The dark clouds that manging over the Insertate's household are being expelled. The "Radical Cure for Drunkenness," prepared by Dr BEERS, 31 ESSEX STREET, is blessing thousands of fmi-lics. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given without the knowledge of the patient. Call and see the letters and recor

tamp for circular.

N. B. Do not call it "humbug" until you have inquired DB. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to keal that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicise warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Live Coplaint, that main wheel of so many discusses; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Bilious Discusses. If you should be sufficiently the block of the block of

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CURES ENTER HEEM CINTM
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CURES BURNS AND SCALDS.
The most delightfully cooling oliatment ever made
Sold by all Druggists.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Large Size Bottles, 50 Cents.
Dot 5

\$125 A MONTH! Agents Wanted everywhet to introduce the improved Shame & Clark Imily 20 Sewing Machine, the only low price machine in the county which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilsoll Howe, Singer & Co.. and Bacholder. All other machines we sold for less than forty dollars each are infringensal, in the seller and user are liable to fine and imprisonment. Slar and expenses, or large commission, allowed. Illustrated deculars sent free. Address
May 10 3 mos SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Ite. OLD AND YOUNG SHOULD USE STEE

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling, Cleanses, Box It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the work STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Sole Proprietors,

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